FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Lebanese Forces (LF) Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'Ja' warned that in the event of another attack across the contact lines, the LF will seek not only to regain its old positions but also to penetrate across the lines, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. He said the LF leaders had prior knowledge of the "Syrian attempt to penetrate our areas" though they did not know where the attack would be made. Confirming that the attacking force was able to infiltrate East Beirut because of Elie Hubayqah's contacts with some youths in Sodeco, Ja'Ja' announced that "suspect elements" along the contact lines have now been removed. The LF leader also expressed appreciation for Colonel Khali Kan'an, commander of the Lebanese Army's 5th Brigade, who was assassinated by gunmen early on 29 September. Beirut radio said that Kan'an was murdered by relatives of two LF militiamen who were killed in a 28 September clash with the Lebanese Army in the Monte Verde area of East Beirut. An LF statement on the clash had accused the Army of launching a "surprise attack" on an LF roadblock and condemned "irresponsible" officers acting in pursuit of "well-known personal objectives," according to the Voice of Lebanon.

As for the losses resulting from the fighting in East Beirut over the weekend, Beirut radio stated that 100 people were killed, 200 were wounded, and 55 are missing.

West Bank

Commenting on the appointment of Arab mayors for Hebron, Al-Birah, and Ramallah, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told *Ma'ariv* that the decision is part of Israel's policy to reinforce moderate, pro-Jordanian elements and undermine the status of PLO supporters. The appointments were "a Jordanian initiative," he said. Jerusalem radio reported earlier that the appointments are acceptable to Jordan and that the three men recently visited Amman. The Israeli authorities have warned the former Arab mayors of the three towns not to take action against the new mayors, the radio noted.

Jordan's minister for occupied territory viewed the appointments favorably in remarks reported by the Amman papers *Al-Dustur* and *Sawt Al-Sha'b*, stating that Jordan has decided to encourage local leaders to administer West Bank municipalities, which will receive funds from Jordan's West Bank development plan. On the other hand, a PLO official in Amman condemned the move, stressing that Israel should allow municipal elections in the occupied territories, Radio Monte Carlo reported. PNSF and PFLP officials in Damascus likewise denounced the appointments, the radio disclosed.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak discussed the results of the Alexandria summit in remarks reported by MENA, asserting that "for the first time Israel has agreed to an international conference" and stressing the importance of "continuing along this road."

Mubarak said he does not understand why "some parties are angry" at this achievement, adding that "some countries visited by the Israeli prime minister have attacked us" even though "relations between these countries and Israel continue to make headway."

Maghreb Affairs

Morocco — King Hassan II relieved Mohamed Karim Lamrani of the post of prime minister following Lamrani's request to resign for health reasons, Rabat radio announced. Hassan praised the "devotion and loyalty" displayed by Lamrani, who retains his position as head of the national phosphate company.

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid sharply criticized Moroccan-Israeli contacts in a speech broadcast by Algiers radio, stating that the Ifrane meeting in July "disturbed the atmosphere" throughout the Maghreb and allowed Israel's "entry" into the area through contacts, exchanges of delegations, and the presence of IDF officers "in the area of our borders."

Algeria must be vigilant, he said, because Israel is seeking to divide the Maghreb just as it succeeded in "shattering the ranks" in the Arab East. Bendjedid also drew attention to "shortcomings" in Algeria's internal situation, including the rapid growth in state subsidies for inefficient companies and agriculture.

Sudan

The SPLA's clandestine radio broadcast an announcement by the SPLA High Command reminding SPLA commanders that "the initial order to shoot down any and all unauthorized aircraft still stands." Any unauthorized convoys by land, river, or rail to Wau, Malakal, or Juba are to be ambushed and their contents distributed to the population, the statement added, warning the Sudanese Government and international relief organizations that they will be responsible for any losses incurred as a result of ignoring this order.

African Conference in Libya

The conference of African revolutionary and progressive forces adopted eight "practical resolutions" including the formation of an "African revolutionary force" to resist "aggression" against popular revolutions and liberation movements, according to a communique broadcast by Tripoli radio. The conference also resolved to establish a "revolutionary court," a radio station, a newspaper, and a permanent secretariat.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a second "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 29 September, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

Iran

Minister in Saudi Arabia — The oil minister held talks with his Saudi counterpart and with King Fahd, Tehran radio reported, noting that the discussions were held in a "friendly atmosphere" and covered issues of common concern, mutual relations, and future cooperation. Regarding the oil market, they discussed "methods of cooperation between the two countries for raising oil prices."

Protest to DRA — The Foreign Ministry protested to the DRA over the latter's "fabricated propaganda" about Iranian involvement in its internal affairs, Tehran radio noted.

DRA

A car bomb exploded near the Soviet trade center in Kabul 28 September, killing three Afghan civilians and causing serious material damage, Kabul radio announced.

In another development, BAKHTAR reported that 150 members of the Jamiat-e Eslami surrendered to government forces in Parwan Province.

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KUNA: 'Arafat Says PLO Forces in Tunisia To Leave

LD301122 Kuwait KUNA in English 1040 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 30 (KUNA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said today, according to a newspaper report, that the Palestinian command has decided to end Palestinian military presence in Tunisia.

In a statement to daily *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* did not provide reasons for the decision which came following reports that Tunisia had wrested from 'Arafat the headquarters he has been using a PLO command. [sentence as received]

The PLO leader denied that the PLO had returned anew to Beirut which it evacuated in 1982 following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

'Arafat told *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* he has no definite or permanent address and will remain so until it acquires an appropriate site that can accomodate its presence.

'Arafat said some African countries were experiencing mounting pressure from the United States to restore relations with Israel but noted with satisfaction that the African states are stubbornly resisting.

'Arafat told *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* that Palestinian military operations inside occupied Palestine have taken an upturn recently targeting Israeli economic and military installations.

PLO Official Condemns Israeli Appointment of Mayors

JN291325 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Zuhdi Sa'id, assistant to the head of the PLO Occupied Territory Affairs Department, said in Amman today he condemns the appointment of Palestinian mayors by the Israeli authorities. He added Israel should allow the holding of municipal elections in the occupied territory so the inhabitants can choose their representatives.

PNSF, PFLP Reject Appointments

JN291823 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] today announced its rejection and condemnation of Israel's decision to appoint three West Bank mayors. PNSF spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid said this decision is part of a plan to liquidate the Palestine question through the policy of job distribution, which obliterates the Palestinian people's national rights. He added the decision constitutes a serious precedent and a betrayal of the Palestinian people. He called for resisting and confronting this step with all possible means.

In a related development, the PFLP reacted violently and said the scheme aims to create suspect Palestinian substitutes who would join the bandwagon of liquidatory solutions to the Palestine question. It announced that the people's verdict has been passed against those involved in this scheme and that the hand of the revolution is strong and capable of carrying out this sentence. It warned the three mayors that their only option is to resign immediately or face the people's sentence.

The PFLP also urged the PLO leadership to cancel the Amman agreement to pave the way for restoring national Palestinian unity.

PLO's Kamal Views Egyptian, Soviet Mideast Roles

PM291343 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 21 Sep 86 p 2

[Report on an interview with PNC Member Sa'id Kamal by Safwat Abu Talib; date, place not given]

[Text] PNC Member Sa'id Kamal has stated that the political atmosphere in the region is now suitable for holding an international peace conference without any prior conditions and that the only item on the agenda should be the Palestinian question in all its aspects. He added that if Israel insisted on adding any other item to the conference agenda then the PLO would request the inclusion of 10 more topics.

In an interview with *Al-Jumhuriyah*, Sa'id Kamal said: I do not wish to embarrass anyone and that is why I am speaking in my capacity as PNC member, expressing my own convictions, which have never changed even though in some details they differ from the PLO'S declared policy.

Elaborating on these details on which he differs with the PLO'S declared policy, Sa'id Kamal said: I have disagreed with those who considered Egypt the leader of the Arabs only in times of war because I have always believed that Egypt leads in times of peace as well as war. Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat said as much when he came to Egypt after the Tripoli incidents and he emphasized in front of representatives of the world media that Egypt is always with Palestine at all times.

He added: At one stage I also differed with Palestinian leadership circles over the methods of achieving a solution or settlement, but not over the objective unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of the Palestinian people in the various PNC sessions. Some people believe that the solution must come through Moscow, others say it should be through Syria, while others believe it could come through Egypt. I maintain that a solution should emanate from the Palestinian people themselves and their struggle, which has been sustained with the blood of Palestinian martyrs. The approach to a solution should not be linked to the policies of one state or another.

He added: I cannot now ignore the others who disagree with me regarding Security Council Resolution 242. Israel fears our acceptance of that resolution because Israel itself did not accept it to begin with. At one time I urged acceptance of the formula submitted by former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pro-

viding for our acceptance of Resolution 242 with the proviso of a national homeland for the Palestinian people. The next step would have been a dialogue between U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib and PLO Political Department Director Faruq Qaddumi. The reason I called for acceptance of that formula was to test the seriousness of the U.S. interest in finding a solution. Now, however, I refuse to accept Resolution 242 as it stands because it is inconceivable that we would accept it without a stipulation recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

I confirm here that the PLO would willingly accept that resolution in return for the right to self-determination within the framework of a state that would join in a confederation with its Arab neighbors, especially Jordan. This is the minimum beyond which nobody in the PLO can go.

Referring to the results of the Alexandria meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the Palestinian official said that President Mubarak has succeeded in making Egypt the real hope for the Arabs in times of peace. Many, he said, had imagined that they could regain the land on their own.

He added: I am quite confident that Egypt will continue its contacts and will continue to follow President Mubarak's firm policy in support of PLO representation at the international conference. The only unacceptable thing would be a superpower veto on future moves.

On the PLO'S attitude to Jordan in the next phase, he said: The ball is now in Jordan's court. There is a Palestinian consensus in favor of fateful and eternal relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. However, the projection of the Palestinian identity requires an agreement with Jordan, which may take the form of a working paper reflecting dynamic Jordanian-Palestinian relations to mark the beginning of a new phase of Jordanian-Palestinian agreement (the Jordanian Government had suspended coordination with the PLO). I hope that relations with Jordan will return to normal before the next PNC session.

On the future Soviet attitude, Sa'id Kamal said: We trust that, when it restores relations with Israel, the Soviet Union will sincerely defend the Palestinian people. That would qualify it to supervise the international conference on an equal footing with the United States and the rest of the five big powers. Any observer of Soviet-Israeli contacts — the latest being in Helsinki — would realize that, despite some differences, the contacts have continued and have been announced. I believe that the next meeting between the Israeli and Soviet foreign ministers will concentrate on reestablishing relations between the two sides and could result in consular relations between the two countries. If that happens, the remaining problem standing in the way of restoring complete relations would be the question of Palestinian representation at the conference. I hope that, through their channels to Israel, the PLO, and other parties concerned, Cairo and Moscow will be able to solve the question of Palestinian representation, especially since the PLO is quite open to this kind of approach.

On the problems that, according to him, still stand in the way of an international peace conference, he said: The most important problems are Palestinian representation, restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations, and laying the political basis for negotiations at the conference. I hope, he said, that all these matters will be resolved before the end of this year to enable everyone to make next year the year of negotiations for peace.

At the end of the interview, I asked him if he was sure that the Soviets under Gorbachev are more supportive of the Palestinian cause.

He replied: Some people in our Arab region do not understand the Soviets and want to dictate a certain position to them to put them on a collision course with one Arab state or another. The truth is that Gorbachev is a farsighted, open person who understands the problems of the Middle East. He has skillfully introduced changes into Soviet foreign policy that have led to the establishment of economic as well as political relations with all nonsocialist states. This will certainly help the Soviet Union to maintain its superpower status and to shoulder its responsibilities along with the United States both in times of conflict and in times of detente.

PDRY

WAKH: AL-ITTIHAD Interviews 'Ali Salim al-Bid

JN291814 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept 29 (GNA) — Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in the Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Salim al-Bid stressed his country's keenness to promote relations with GCC states as well as with the Arab Republic of Yemen.

In an interview published by UAE *Al-Ittihad* newspaper today, he said, "We are keen on the brotherly and historic relations with countries of the region and adhere to the policy of peaceful coexistence, respect for the national sovereignty and nonintervention in each others internal affairs."

Al-Bid said his country's policy is also based on "serving peace and stability, consolidating Arab solidarity and exerting efforts to restore the unity of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

He noted the names of the supporters of former President 'Ali Nasir will be announced soon for trial in accordance with the law and Constitution.

Al-'Attas Speaks at Regional YSP Meeting

EA290247 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The committee of the YSP organization in Hadramawt Governorate met this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council. During the meeting, Brother Sayf Munassar Muhammad was installed in his post of secretary of the committee of the party organization in Hadramawt Governorate in place of Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, the former secretary.

During the meeting, which was attended by a number of officials, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas stressed the importance of the Central Committee's resolutions on the redistribution of the party cadres, which were adopted so that greater benefits could be gained from their experiences in various areas of the republic in keeping with the party's policy toward the party and government cadres. [passage omitted] He also stressed to the party and mass organizations the need to perform effective roles among the masses in order to involve the latter in various aspects of their activities and encourage the practice of democracy among them to ensure and strengthen their increased support for the party and its correct policy. [passage omitted]

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also chaired a meeting of the election subcommittee in Hadramawt Governorate. He acquainted himself with preparatory steps taken by the committee toward initiating the election process for the People's Supreme Council and the local people's councils, as well as its implementation of the programs for rendering the round of elections successful. [passage omitted] He stressed that the next round of elections represented the practical touchstone for the practice of democracy. The candidates should originate from the masses and should work for their sakes and in their interests and towards strengthening the relationship between the elector and the elected and between the elected and the various organs of the authority.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, accompanied by a number of officials, arrived in Al-Mukalla this morning to present the circular and resolutions of the fifth session of the party's Central Committee, to discuss and crystallize them, and to acquaint himself with the level of implementation of the programs of the elections subcommittee in Hadramawt Governorate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Official Arrives for Pilgrimage 29 Sep

LD292206 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1913 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 29 Sep (SPA) — Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, this afternoon arrived in Jeddah on a private visit during which he will perform the minor pilgrimage. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Dr Muhammad al-Milhim, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers; Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry and Protocol Department in the Western Region; Libyan Charge d'Affaires Miludi Uraybi; and staff of the Libyan Embassy.

YAR

Libya's Al-Khuwaylidi Makes Statment, Departs

JN292011 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the 1 September Revolution Command Council, and his delegation left Sanaa this afternoon after participating in our people's celebrations on the 24th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution. In a statement to SABA', he expressed his pleasure at the progress and development achieved in all areas — a fact representing the new Yemeni efforts under the 26 September revolution. He noted that during his visit to our country he conveyed a message to Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. He also met with a number of officials.

Al-Khuwaylidi also expressed his satisfaction with the current development of relations between our country and fraternal Libya. Concluding his statement, he expressed pride in the march of the Yemeni people, thanks to the immortal September revolution, and wished more development for our country. [Passage omitted]

Visiting Ethiopian Delegation Holds Contacts
JN300732 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Within the framework of developing relations between the General People's Congress and friendly and brotherly political organizations, Brother 'Abd al-Salam al-'Ansi, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Committee, conferred at the Standing Committee headquarters today with (Natsur Werdwenmu), official in charge of foreign relations for Middle Eastern, African, and Latin American affairs at the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]; and (Shirah Mohammad Ibrahim), adviser at the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry and WPE member; who are visiting our country as part of the Ethiopian delegation participating in the celebration of the immortal 26 September revolution.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the proposed plan to develop economic relations between the General People's Congress and the WPE in a way that bolsters and develops relations between the Yemeni and Ethiopian people in accordance with the instructions of Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam after their meeting in Addis Ababa recently.

During the meeting, Brother 'Abd al-Salam al-'Ansi presented a detailed explanation of the political experience in our country and its popular and democratic dimensions, as well as of our people's democratic achievements and political development. The Ethiopian official presented a detailed report on the various stages of the Ethiopian revolution and reviewed the establishment of the WPE. Brother 'Abd al-Salam al-'Ansi, member of the Standing Committee, presented documents and literature released by the Standing Committee to the Ethiopian delegation.

Bulgarian Military Delegation Leaves Sanaa
JN300700 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] General Zhelyazkov, Bulgarian deputy air force commander, and his delegation left Sanaa today. In a statement to SABA', he expressed his pleasure at taking part in our country's glorious September revolution celebrations. He pointed out that the youth and military displays that were held on the occasion were something to be proud of due to the high level of preparation and organization. He said that this indicates the great strides by the Yemeni Army in preparation, armament, and training. He expressed pleasure with the visits to historical sites, where he became aquainted with our people's deep-rooted history, which abounds with glory and civilization. He said he would convey the good impression he received of our people to the Bulgarian people. He expressed confidence that his visit to our country will help consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries. Concluding, he expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and reception accorded to him and to his delegation during the visit. He wished our Yemeni people further progress and prosperity.

On departure he was seen off by the brother deputy chief of staff for military affairs and member of the Standing Committee, together with the brother Interior Ministry under secretary for police and training affairs and members of the committee for receiving and seeing off visiting officials.

Mubarak Views Alexandria Summit, Democracy

NC291504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has underlined the importance of his recent meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria. He affirmed: We have benefited from this meeting. Discussion of the Palestinian issue took up 99 percent of our time. President Mubarak added: We did not talk about bilateral relations in the sense that some people understand this term. We had reached the point of signing an agreement with regard to arbitration on the Tabah issue before our meeting. This had been the demand of every Egyptian. We did not surrender anything in this respect. Such a stand signifies the utmost dignity.

President Mubarak made these remarks in reply to questions by correspondents following his meetings at Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. The questions pertained to the Alexandria meeting and the coverage given it by the world press.

In his statement, President Mubarak said: We emerged from the Alexandria summit with an international conference. This was the demand made by all Arabs in 1973. It is the demand of Palestinians and all Arab forces. This was the first time that Israel had made a statement dealing with the attainment of a solution to the Palestinian problem through an international conference, he noted.

President Mubarak expressed surprise at the attacks made against this meeting. He asked: Why do people attack me? If they do not want an international conference, then what do they want? Do they want bilateral meetings? If they do not want an international conference, then let them sit together themselves. He wondered: Has anything other than the international conference been proposed?

President Mubarak added: We cannot impose anything on anyone. However, for the first time Israel has agreed to an international conference. He continued: I do not understand why some parties are angry. Is it because Egypt has gained Israeli recognition of an international conference? Such parties are undoubtedly wrong. The president noted: Some countries visited by the Israeli prime minister have attacked us. Relations between these countries and Israel continue to make headway. Why then the attack?

President Mubarak underlined Egypt's interest in the Palestinian issue. He said: We are a state which has never abandoned the Palestinian issue. We cooperate with our brothers in Jordan. We also talk to the PLO about what we have achieved in our discussions with Israel. The ultimate goal is to help the situation. We want all the parties concerned to attend talks in any form and within any framework. We have reached agreement on the framework of an international conference to solve this problem.

President Husni Mubarak then asked: If some parties do not want an international conference, then will they tell us what they do want? Will they tell us how to solve the problem.? What can I say, that some have despaired?

Continuing with his remarks on this strange stand, President Mubarak stated: The Arabs have spoken about an international conference. We discussed this with Israel, and it has agreed to such a conference. I consulted with the Israeli prime minister. I wish to emphasize the importance of continuing along this road following Israel's acceptance of an international conference.

The president said that the initiation of such attacks against us are evidence of the unsound stands on the part of some Arab parties. He asked: What is the use of this new attack? Arabs have been attacking each other for the past 30 or 40 years. Many Arab parties have accused other parties of being traitors. There is nothing new that can be said.

The president called on everyone to resort to reason and logic. He stated: The time has come for us to be reasonable and to use logic if we want to solve this problem in a practical and pragmatic manner. President Mubarak added: We do not give concessions. We do not exert pressure on anyone to give concessions. We seek to evaluate all possible sound opinions in order to proceed along the correct path that will allow us to reach a solution and put an end to this wandering.

Asked about his observations on the current stage of democracy in Egypt, which is marked by intensive political activity on the part of the majority and opposition parties, President Mubarak replied: I do not want to reiterate what I have already said many times; namely, that I support democracy 100 percent. I support freedom. There are some violations, some ridiculous violations, which are unacceptable. He added: I say to certain of our brother writers and to all officials: We have a democracy, and we do not want to deal a mortal blow to it. We want to reduce the number of violations which give the wrong example to future generations. We do not want these generations to think that democracy is an expression of abuse and vituperation. This is not the concept of freedom or democracy.

President Mubarak again stressed that he supports freedom and democracy 100 percent. He called on everyone, those who are members of the various parties as well as those who are not, to help strengthen the democratic process. In this way democracy will advance with firm steps.

The president criticized the abuse of this process. Such methods will not solve anything, he affirmed, and will never lead to the advancement of democracy. He emphasized that Egypt's hope, life, and future lie in democracy and freedom, regardless of violations.

Responding to another question on the half-term renewal of the Consultative Council and what he would like to tell citizens today, President Mubarak said: The Consultative Council was added to the Constitution in 1980. Voting is the constitutional right of every citizen. He added: I urge everyone to vote: I do not tell them to vote yes or no. However, I do say to him: Cast your vote: We are at the start of our democratic life, and we must exercise our rights correctly; that is, positively and not negatively.

President Mubarak referred to the call by some parties to boycott the Consultative Council elections. He asked: Is this demo-

cratic? Will it develop democracy in our country? Everything in our lives follows a course of development. If there are now some negative aspects to this development, we can solve them. However, this will take time.

The president continued: Sometimes we are faced with 20 problems and we cannot solve them all at the same time. Absolutely not. Circumstances allow me to solve some of them while postponing others. This balancing act is subject to calculations which I must make. I hold all the threads in my hands and I have all the ideas. I am always looking out for the public interest of Egyptian citizens. This is why I urge every citizen to go and voice his opinion.

Replying to a final question on Egypt's economy, President Mubarak said: All our efforts seek to improve the economic situation. This situation is not the product of current conditions alone. The difficulty faced by the Egyptian economy is not unique to Egypt. It reflects the state of the economic situation throughout the world.

The president added: Some foreign banks have gone bankrupt. This has not happened in Egypt. Thank God that our economic problem can be solved through cooperation, increased efforts, and a growth in production. This is very important. We are trying with all our might and resources to move on the road toward a solution. The economic situation in Egypt will improve, God willing. Such improvement might be gradual and slow, but this is the nature of economics. Solutions are not quick; they take a long time.

'Abd al-Majid Addresses UN on Negotiations for Peace

NC292134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated Egypt's call to make 1987 the year of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. He emphasized that Egyptian diplomacy will continue its efforts to create regional and international conditions conducive for the preparation of an international conference on peace in the Middle East. This conference will act as a framework for negotiations and dialogue in which all parties to the conflict would participate. The first prerequisite for the creation of such conditions, he noted, is to agree on a firm Arab stand committed to the Arab and Palestinian people's legitimate right to retrieve their occupied territories in the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, Gaza, and the Syrian Golan Heights, and to the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future and establish their own state on their land in coordination with Jordan.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made these remarks in a speech which he delivered on behalf of Egypt at the UN General Assembly session in New York. This new session is being attended by foreign ministers and delegation heads from around the world.

In his speech, Dr 'Abd al-Majid reaffirmed that Egypt considers the February 1985 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to be the basis for coordinated action and an additional guarantee to strengthen the Arab and Palestinian stand during and after negotiations.

By virture of its balanced relations with all of the UN Security Council's permanent members, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said, Egypt is able to initiate serious and responsible dialogue to create the best circumstances for convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East. He also renewed Egypt's call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and urged respect for its stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. He praised the role of the UN forces in maintaining peace in this country and urged all parties to respect this important international presence.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, Dr 'Abd al-Majid called on the entire international community to double its efforts to bring it to an end. He noted Iraq's sincere desire to stop this war and Egypt's hope that Iran would respond favorably to Iraq's positive and cooperative stand.

The following is the text of the speech which Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid delivered at the UN General Assembly:

Mr Chairman: At the beginning of my speech, it gives me great pleasure to convey my sincere congratulations to you on your election as chairman of the UN General Assembly's 41st session. This election crowns your fine diplomacy and the constructive efforts you have made in world affairs. It signifies the international community's appreciation of the leading role Bangladesh has played in the service of world peace and security.

Mr Chairman: More than a quarter of a century has passed since the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 1378 on 20 November 1959, a resolution which emphasized that general and comprehensive disarmament is the most important and persistent issue confronting our world. Despite this resolution and the international community's repeated call for action to attain this goal, what has been achieved so far is negligible.

The danger of a nuclear war exists. It is nurtured by rivalry and a lack of confidence between the two superpowers, the chances of a miscalculation, and an increase in the number of stored nuclear warheads, which now totals 8,000 and which has the ability to destroy the world several times over.

In its capacity as a nonaligned state, Egypt welcomes the initiation of dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on several proposals with regard to the ratification of new agreements limiting nuclear arms and the endorsement of previous agreements still pending. This initiative creates optimism. We hope that constructive dialogue and objective discussions will lead to an agreement or agreements limiting the two superpowers' level of nuclear armaments. We hope that the next summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders will give a new and tangible push to the efforts being made to halt the arms race.

Last year's third conference to review the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons successfully issued a final document which reflected an identity of views and which embodied the political will of the international community. We are now looking forward to giving a strong push toward securing a nonproliferation sys-

tem. The responsibility of nuclear countries, particularly the two superpowers which possess an arsenal of nuclear weapons, is extremely fundamental to the achievement of nuclear disarmament. It is Egypt's belief that the nonproliferation treaty by itself is not enough to guarantee the horizontal and vertical nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. This international document must be followed by parallel measures to save humanity from nuclear danger. One such measure is the establishment of nuclear-free zones. In 1974, Egypt took the initiative in calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Since then, Egypt has adopted all the resolutions drafted by the General Assembly in its successive sessions to achieve this goal.

Mr Chairman: The world has recently been plagued by a series of terrorist operations which have claimed the lives of many innocent civilians and created panic and anxiety in the hearts of others. This is a blatant threat to human rights, to trade, and to tourism. We believe that the international community must inevitably take collective political and legal measures to confront and repel this phenomenon and guarantee the personal and economic security of all countries and citizens.

Reflecting a similarity of views, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 40/61 at its 40th session. This resolution focused on the need for countries to join in relevant agreements on the basis that they are legal measures guaranteeing international cooperation to eliminate the problem of terrorism. It urged member countries to take unilateral and collective measures within the framework of political cooperation to eliminate the causes behind this phenomenon. However, a close follow-up of what has so far been implemented with regard to this resolution clearly shows that an urgent need to undertake more effective collective measures remains.

Egypt believes in the importance of adopting an effective policy, supported by a firm legal framework, to combat this phenomenon. On the basis of this belief, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak proposed the holding of an international conference in this regard under UN auspices during his speech to the European Council's Parliamentary Assembly session in February of this year. The conference would seek to conclude an agreement that would regulate cooperation among countries in confronting and deterring terrorism. It would also seek to redress the deficiencies in the relevant international agreements in view of the close link between finding just solutions to the causes behind this phenomenon and undertaking the necessary measures to combat them. The Egyptian Government is currently holding consultations on this proposal in order to arrive at acceptable elements which the agreement must include, as well as to decide the appropriate time to submit this issue officially to the General Assembly.

Mr Chairman: For more than 30 years, the Middle East has been an arena for war and destruction brought about by the continued Arab-Israeli conflict and the emergence of the Palestinian problem, the life span of which equals that of this international organization. This conflict has claimed the lives of thousands of people, exhausted immense sources of potential and resources, and pushed the region into a labyrinth of international polarization, cold war, and direct and indirect interference. Our experience throughout the long years of this conflict — and we have been involved in all its stages, both war and peace — only affirms our conviction that the Palestinian issue lies at the heart of it.

Egypt's unique historic experience in fighting the battles of war and peace strengthens our belief in dialogue and negotiation as the best way to secure a lasting, just, and comprehensive settlement to this conflict away from the spirit of confrontation and violence which has pushed the region and its peoples into a deadend.

This course is not an easy one. However, to settle conflicts through peaceful means without relinquishing rights or bargaining over principles is undoubtedly the most civilized and sound course of action to follow. Reaching an arbitral compromis agreement about some disputed border points between Egypt and Israel is a good example of the effectiveness of this calm diplomacy in action. It is based on international legitimacy and the rules and principles of international law. Egypt hopes that this will be a living example of the fact that anyone with a legitimate right to territory should not hesitate or fear to embark on negotiations and dialogue as long as he is confident of his argument and the strength of his support, and is dependent on international legitimacy to back him.

More than ever before there is a need today to consolidate a framework for peace among the people and countries of the region and to strenuously seek to establish bases for the long-awaited historical reconciliation between Arabs and Israelis. This will help to reach a peaceful settlement to the conflict, including a solution for the Palestinian problem and all its aspects. The stagnation experienced by the peace process in recent years has been the most worrisome problem and the portent of further possible setbacks.

In its serious effort to revive the peace process, Egypt sees the recent September summit in Alexandria between President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister as a new step toward further flexibility and the overcoming of intransigent stands. It led toward a deepening realization that a resolution of the Palestinian issue is an essential prelude to reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This can only be accomplished through the acceptance of an international conference on the Middle East as a framework for negotiations between all the parties directly involved on an equal basis, including the PLO. Such a conference would be convened following scrupulous preparation under the auspices of the UN Security Council in its capacity as the body in charge of international peace and security.

Mr Chairman: In light of its location and its relations and long history with the Palestinian issue, Egypt is qualified to act as a direct participant along with all the other parties concerned with this conflict at all levels to reach a durable, just, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian problem. Egypt has therefore called for 1987 to be the year of negotiations for peace in the Middle East.

In the Arab arena, Egypt is exerting all possible effort and acting with full responsibility with regard to peace. It has called for coordinated stands, united ranks, and unanimity on a peaceful

strategy to ensure the firm procession toward a new phase in collective work for peace in the region.

Due to its balanced relations with all the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, Egypt is also capable of establishing a good and responsible dialogue with them to achieve the best conditions for holding an international conference on Middle East peace.

Mr Chairman: Egypt realizes that a new stage in diplomatic moves to boost the peace process toward the achievement of its goals is about to begin. This new stage undoubtedly attests to the correct path followed by Egypt by which this region will move from wars to a state of peace and coexistence by establishing rights, eliminating oppressions, and healing wounds.

Mr Chairman: The international legitimacy represented in the UN Charter ensures the firm and inalienable rights of all people to self-determination without exception. This is the correct framework for our upcoming international and collective diplomatic moves. The UN resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly those based on firm unanimity, provide support for this international legitimacy.

Egyptian diplomacy has always relentlessly striven to create regional and international conditions that would provide the best atmosphere for preparations to convene an international conference on Middle East peace. Egypt is coordinating its moves with the world powers, with various Arab parties, particularly fraternal Jordan, and with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. One of the essential prerequisites for creating such an atmosphere is the achievement of a firm Arab stance founded on commitment to the legitimate right of all Arab and Palestinian peoples to regain their occupied lands in the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, Gaza, and the Syrian Golan Heights, as well as the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their own state on their land in coordination with Jordan.

Egyptian diplomacy appreciates the fact that achieving a joint and acceptable formula for cooperation between Jordan and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is a vital and indispensable basis for movement in the right direction. In Egypt's view, the February 1985 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement not only represents a basis for coordinated action, but also provides an additional guarantee to strengthen the Arab and Palestinian position during and after the negotiations.

The establishment of a just and comprehensive peace will alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. It will put an end to the policies and practices that affect the human rights which have not been respected under the years of military occupation.

Mr Chairman: Egypt's principled and firm position with regard to Lebanon is to support the legitimate government. Egypt appeals to all Lebanese people, irrespective of sect, creed, and affiliation, to reach agreement to unite their ranks and restore stability in Lebanon, close the door to any chance of foreign intervention, and achieve freedom for Lebanese decisionmaking. Egypt calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and urges respect for this country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Egypt praises the constructive role being played by the UN forces in maintaining peace in Lebanon. It appeals to all parties to respect this important UN presence.

Mr Chairman: The situation in the Gulf region remains explosive. The continuing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is jeopardizing the security, peace, and stability of the entire region. It has therefore become incumbent upon the international community as a whole to double its efforts to stop the bloodshed of this destructive war. The seriousness of the situation is inherent in the aggravation of the conflict between two Muslim neighbors every year for the last 6 years.

Egypt's position on the conflict is declared, clear, and firm. Egypt has always exerted its utmost efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of this conflict that would restore each side's rights in accordance with respect for the fundamental principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The failure of these efforts to achieve the desired goal must not prevent us from continuing our attempts to end this war and achieve peace and stability.

On this occasion we must not forget to express our appreciation to Mr Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, and our support for his ongoing efforts which we hope will soon be successful.

Mr Chairman: Iraq has expressed and affirmed its genuine desire for an end to this bloody conflict. It has declared its readiness to cooperate with efforts being exerted within and outside the United Nations to stop the fighting. Iraq has welcomed negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. Not content with this alone, Iraq has also launched initiatives of its own and accepted proposals to stop the bloodshed.

Egypt hopes that the positive and cooperative position to which Iraq has adhered since the start of the conflict will be met by a similar stance on the part of Iran. This is especially true in light of the fact that Egypt is convinced that Iranian threats to Iraq are not limited to the territory of this fraternal country alone but also affect the security and stability of other Arab peoples in the Gulf region. This is something which Egypt cannot accept or condone.

Mr Chairman: The southern part of Africa is witnessing grave escalation in tension and violence. This trend has characterized the course of events in the area over the past few years as a result of the Pretoria Government's racist policies and military arrogance.

In South Africa itself, the racist government has confronted the uprising of the black majority with more acts of repression and violence. Those in revolt are simply demanding their right to equality and human dignity. Hundreds of black strugglers have fallen victim to the government's retaliation.

The racist regime in Pretoria is also continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia. It has ignored all relevant UN resolutions, primarily Resolution 435 of 1978 which outlined the UN plan for the independence of Namibia. The regime insists on linking the implementation of this resolution to factors beyond the scope of the resolution's framework, factors which are not subject to the control of the parties directly involved in the problem.

The Pretoria regime's folly of force reached its peak when South Africa launched a military attack on the capitals of three neighboring African states. The world, represented by the UN Security Council, has unanimously denounced and deplored this attack.

In light of these actions by Pretoria and the quick and grave deterioration of the situation which followed, the only way to avert calamity in the southern part of Africa is to compel this regime to abide by the rules of civilized conduct, the provisions of international law, and UN resolutions. To do this, the UN Security Council must impose compulsory and comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to it by the UN Charter.

Egypt joined the fraternal African states in a special session on Namibia held at the foreign minister level. This participation not only reflects Egypt's firm and historical commitment to the cause of African liberation, it also represents a belief in the need to intensify collective international action in order to accelerate the realization of independence for this struggling African people. They must occupy the position they deserve both within the international community and our organization.

Egypt believes that real solidarity with the African confrontation states and peoples can be shown through the establishment of a special fund to deal with the effects of imposing comprehensive sanctions on the racist regime in Pretoria. This is a practical step which expresses the united struggle to eliminate the remnants of imperialism and racism in this part of the world. Egypt also believes that the course of the dialogue pursued by the nonaligned states at the Harare summit will contribute to opening new bridges of understanding between the African and nonaligned states and between the African and the major industrial states to reach radical solutions to the problems in the southern part of the continent.

Mr Chairman: Egypt expresses its support for the continuous efforts being exerted by the UN secretary general to find a just settlement to the situation in Afghanistan that will guarantee the rights of its fraternal people to peace, freedom, and stability. We welcome all initiatives to accelerate the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan.

We also look toward the success of the secretary general's efforts to solve the Cyprus problem. We hope that the hopes of the Cypriot people, both Greeks and Turks, will be fulfilled and that an appropriate formula for coexistence and cooperation will be reached in accordance with their will and traditions.

We reiterate the importance of respecting the civil and political rights of the two communities within a single country. The legitimate rights of both must be maintained within the framework of national unity, harmony, and fraternity, and in accordance with preserving the unity of Cyprus itself, its independence, its territorial integrity, and its nonalignment.

The withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchean territories and the peaceful settlement of conflicts in that part of the world are necessary conditions for restoring peace and good-neighborly relations. A peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula in accordance with the popular will is another thing that will achieve security and stability and reduce the dangerous tension prevailing in that region.

Egypt also supports the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace, stability, and economic development in Central America. It calls for the denunciation of any attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of this vital part of the world; for respecting good-neighborly relations and the sanctity of this region's borders; and for removing this region from the whirlpool of international polarization and conflicts between the major powers.

Mr Chairman: Egypt's responsibility as a developing country makes us now pause at one of the main problems creating anxiety for everyone — individuals and groups, developing and developed countries, and rich and poor nations. By this I mean the aggravating economic problems.

Developing countries are today suffering from a deterioration in their economic situations. Their growth rate is only half of what they had achieved during the sixties and the midseventies when the average reached between 5 and 6 percent. If we compare the total production growth rate with the rate of population growth, we find a greater drop in personal income. The growth rate for individual production was frozen or negative for approximately 60 percent of the developing countries. That was in 1985, the fifth consecutive year. What is even more strange is the fact that developing countries have in recent years become, against their will, capital exporting countries only. From the seventies to 1981, developing countries as a group received a net sum of $40 billion annually in positive transfers from abroad. These transfers began to decrease until they reached a negative mark in 1984. All forecasts point to a continued flow of net capital from debtor developing countries at least through 1986 and 1987.

I point in particular to the problem of debt, the rise in interest rates, the constant changes in rates of exchange, the spread of protectionist practices in developed countries, the sharp drop in the price of developing countries' exports of raw materials and basic commodities, and the deterioration in trade exchange balances for these commodities. First, I would like to praise the responsible stand taken by the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare with regard to treating the debt problem. Participants at this summit stressed the developing countries' respect for the commitments they had concluded. The summit drew up a framework for this commitment; namely, joint responsibility. This requires cooperation between the debtor developing countries and the creditor countries and monetary and financial institutions to confront this problem which threatens the entire world economy.

Mr Chairman: There is no doubt that the international community's attempts to contain the economic crisis facing our

African Continent, whether short-term or long-term, must receive our encouragement. Whatever our estimation of the results of this session, it has established a moral commitment on the part of countries which provide aid to implement the UN program for the economic revival of Africa between 1986 and 1990. While this session reaffirmed the determination of African states to shoulder the primary responsibility for achieving economic reforms, it also proved that developed countries cannot wash their hands of assistance to the continent to develop its economies or of the need to take specific measures to complement and support African efforts. The developed countries have admitted the basic need for additional financial revenues to implement the economic revival program, as well as the need to take measures to ease the burdens of Africa's foreign debts. This would enable Africa to use its potential and resources for the development of the continent.

We wish to emphasize that the duty of the international community does not stop here. It is our duty to follow up this commitment and to provide a practical concept for implementing the results of this session on both a political and a technical level.

We also appeal to the creditor states, the financial institutions, and the international banks to cooperate with debtor states, so that a permanent solution may be found to the problem of debts that will safeguard the rights of the people and provide them with social, economic, and political stability.

Mr Chairman: Important developments have taken place over the past 20 years with regard to economic cooperation among the developing states. Within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77, these states have been able to formulate new concepts for this cooperation, based on the philosophy of collective reliance on self, and to translate these concepts into specific goals, plans, and detailed projects, including programs of cooperation among the nonaligned states and members of the Group of 77.

The Group of 77 met in Cairo last August to discuss economic cooperation among developing states. This high-level meeting provided a good opportunity for the evaluation of this cooperation and for the strategy of future action to be laid down on a realistic basis. The purpose of this strategy is to guarantee the most beneficial utilization of resources and the implementation of useful economic projects, participation in which will be to mutual advantage and will ensure that full use is made of the integration of the developing states' economies and their expertise. In the Cairo declaration on economic cooperation among developing countries, the strategy of future action in this regard was set out on a realistic basis, ensuring credibility, effectiveness, and mutual benefit.

The developing countries have consistently supported the principle of economic cooperation among themselves. We ask that special attention be given to this subject in this session. We hope it will receive the necessary attention, particularly in light of the important development reflected in the results of the Cairo meeting, so that effective measures may be taken in the United Nations to attain the goals of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

Mr Chairman: The question of the usefulness of the United Nations has been raised. For our part, we believe that there are no grounds for raising this question, and there can be no doubt about the answer to it. The establishment of the organization more than 40 years ago was an expression of the international community's need for it. Its existence today and its strengthening, now that international interactions and mutual influences have increased, during times both of peace and of war, is in the interests of all large and small, developed and developing countries.

At the 40th General Assembly session, all member states reiterated their commitment to the Charter, their continued support for the organization, and their belief in its role. It is regrettable today to hear the views of some member countries, no matter what their justifications are, because they do not help to achieve the goals we all share.

Mr Chairman: Any effort to improve the organization's effectiveness must proceed from a sincere political intention. It must naturally be a combined effort and must be characterized by continuity. By combined efforts, we mean the participation of all member countries, in a spirit of good will, and their full cooperation and interaction with the secretary general in his capacity as the senior administrative official in the organization. In this context, we welcome the important role played by the Committee of 18 throughout last year. We believe it is important that the delegations of all the member-states take their full share of responsibility when it comes to debating the committee's report and the secretary general's observations on it.

If well-intentioned participation in this effort is to be successful, the opportunity must be made available to implement the reforms sought by the organization, in light of an objective assessment of its activities. Members must refrain from exerting financial pressures on the organization or attempting to direct the reforms toward predetermined goals that reflect short-term interests.

Last but not least, any rationalization of the organization's work must take into account the organization's special nature, changes and fluctuations in international circumstances, and the interests of all peoples.

Second 'Large Maritime Target' Attacked 29 Sep

JN291727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — Iraqi warplanes attacked a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 1630 [1230 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA here tonight that all the warplanes that participated in the raid returned safely to Iraq. Earlier today, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi warplanes raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0500 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Armed Forces Issue Communique No 2,381

JN291626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,381 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Armed by their faith in God and in the principles of our glorious revolution, our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the covetous invaders, emphasizing their great ability to protect the cherished homeland.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. In continuation of our policy to cut off the oil resources of the clique ruling in Iran, which is utilizing its revenues for hostile purposes against our people, our gigantic Air Force planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0500 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. The brave eagles then returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland, praised be God.

2. Our formations in the II Army Corps central sector delivered concentrated strikes against enemy units opposite them, killing nine, wounding others, burning one tubular launcher with its ammunition, and destroying one observation post.

3. Our units on the VII Army Corps front continued to engage enemy positions and sources of fire and managed to silence and destroy some enemy sources of fire. They also destroyed one SPG-9 gun emplacement, killing its crew, and started fires on the enemy side.

4. One bulldozer was destroyed and eight Kalashnikov rifles and one RPG-7 launcher were seized in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. One enemy soldier was killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. Five ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. One infantry position was destroyed and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. The forces of the despotic clique shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 September 1986

'Aziz Meets Arab Foreign Ministers in New York

JN300818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here last night with the Arab foreign minister members of the seven-member committee on Iraq-Iran war developments who are currently in New York. The discussion dealt with the contacts held by the Kuwaiti, Jordanian, YAR, Moroccan, Tunisian, and Saudi foreign ministers on the sidelines of current UN General Assembly session to discuss the latest Iraq-Iran war developments. Iraq is also a member of this committee.

Tariq 'Aziz also met separately with Yusuf 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa De abreu Sodre. The discussion during these meetings dealt with ways of promoting bilateral relations on all levels and the exchange of viewpoints on the latest international developments and the Iraq-Iran war.

Oil Ministry Official Returns from CSSR Visit

JN300906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim returned to Baghdad last night at the end of a visit to the CSSR that lasted several days. During the visit, the Iraq official held talks wtih several CSSR officials on ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in the fields of oil and oil industry.

King Husayn Returns Home From London 29 Sep

JN291732 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In God's care and protection, King Husayn and Queen Nur returned home this evening following a 3-week visit to the United Kingdom. Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn returned home with their majesties.

Receiving them were Crown Prince Hasan, a number of the Hashemite family members, the prime minister, the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, the court minister, the Armed Forces commander in chief, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, the chief of the royal household, the Royal Hashemite Court secretary general, the British ambassador in Amman, their wives, and senior civilian and military officials. [passage omitted]

Dudin Says West Bank Lawyers To Receive Assistance

JN300758 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin today received the doyen of the Jordanian lawyers, a number of Bar Association members, and a delegation representing West Bank lawyers on strike since the Israeli occupation there. The doyen of the lawyers explained the conditions of lawyers on the West Bank as well as their circumstances and suffering under Israeli occupation. The minister conveyed Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's greetings to the lawyers and his decision to resume payment of monthly aid to the striking lawyers through the Bar Association. He added that the prime minister had directed the competent authorities to pay in full the allocations suspended during the past period to stress the government's role in supporting the striking lawyers and enabling them to continue their steadfastness in the occupied territories. Dudin said this step emphasizes Jordan's continued duty toward the people of the West Bank.

Al-Rifa'i Approves Bases for Gazans' Passports

JN300832 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has approved the bases for issuing temporary passports to Gazans residing in Jordan.

It was learned that these bases include issuing 3-year passports to be renewed automatically. About 70,000 persons are expected to benefit from this decision.

Applications for these passports will be accepted as of tomorrow, Wednesday.

Trade Agreement Signed With Tunisia

JN291940 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The minutes of the fourth meeting of the joint Jordanian-Tunisian trade committee were signed in Amman today. The minister of supply, industry, and trade, Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, signed the minutes for Jordan, and his Tunisian counterpart Salaheddine Ben Mbarek signed for his country. According to the minutes of the agreement, trade between the two countries will be increased to reach $40 million in 1987. The two sides also decided to set up a commercial and industrial cooperation committee to foster relations between the two countries. The committee will hold its first meeting in Tunis. The Tunisian minister and his delegation left Amman today at the conclusion of his 4-day visit.

'Internationalist Brigades' Threaten World Leaders

NC291232 [Editorial Report] Beirut *Al-Safir* in Arabic on 26 September carries the following report on its front page:

"*Al-Safir* yesterday received a poster signed by the 'Internationalist Brigades Against Imperialism' [al-alwiyah al-umamiyah al-munahidah lilimbiryaliyah]. The poster contains the photographs of 12 world leaders under a caption: Wanted Dead or Alive! Reward $1.

"The first photograph is that of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is described as 'the father of Star Wars and threatener of world peace'. The other leaders appear in the following order:

" — Margaret Thatcher: Occupier of Ireland, murderer of her people, and a partner in Reagan's massacres.

" — Yasuhiro Nakasone: The perpetrator of daily acts of murder and poisoning of Asian people.

" — Helmut Kohl: Murderer of peace in Europe. Defender of hostile NATO bases.

" — Jacques Chirac: Murderer of France's progressive people and immigrant workers.

" — Giovanni Spadolini: CIA agent and persecutor of Italian workers.

" — Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir: Murderers of the Palestinians, Lebanese, and other Arab people. Star Wars agents in the Middle East. Exporters of arms to the world's dictatorships.

" — Chon Tu-hwan: Assassin of peace-loving people in South Korea and tool of imperialism.

" — Augusto Pinochet: The CIA man in Latin America. Butcher of thousands.

" — Kenan Evren: Killer of Turkish, Kurdish, and Armenian people. " — Pieter Botha: Director of the apartheid regime and its crimes against the African people."

Above the report the newspaper carries a facsimile of the poster containing the 12 leaders' photographs. It bears the legend "State Terrorists," underneath which is the word "Wanted" in very large letters, followed by a small-print line with the words "Dead or Alive! Reward $1," all in English. Beneath each photograph is a caption, also apparently in English, although the small size of the reproduction precludes certainty. *Al-Safir's* version of the captions is given above.

Ja'ja' News Conference on East Beirut Fighting

NC292041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] In a news conference this evening, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, explained the background and objectives of events in Al-Ashrafiyah. He said that what happened exemplified a desire to return to the Tripartite Agreement, which is the first and last Syrian goal, and to achieve a Syrian solution based on the reconstitution of a Christian military-political command led by Hubayqah. A plan was formulated with this purpose in mind. It provided for deployment of forces in Beirut and the southern Al-Matn region, to be followed later by forces to northern Al-Matn and the rest of the liberated areas.

As for us, Ja'ja' added, we became aware of the plan 2 weeks ago and prepared the necessary strike forces. However, we did not know the point at which the penetration attempt would be made.

Ja'ja' noted that another objective of the operation was to obstruct and torpedo the dialogue. We have noticed that Syria is not going along with it, and the statements made by all its instruments, particularly Minister Birri, displayed dissatisfaction.

Ja'ja' affirmed the Lebanese Forces' support for the dialogue and called for its continuation. He said that the ministers representing our forces would raise the issue of this operation and request an explanation.

He warned against a repetition of this attempt to penetrate the contact lines. He stated: We were content this time to simply respond to the attack and to restore the status quo. However, if the other party commits another violation, it will then be permissible not only to regain the contact lines but to penetrate them as well. We will act as we like in this situation.

Ja'ja' explained that last Saturday's attempt to penetrate did not extend more than 200 or 300 meters. It took place as a result of the treason of Elie Hubayqah and (Gilbert Ghustin), who were in touch with neighborhood youths who secured their infiltration through one of the points in Sodeco. The spread of the infiltrators then proceeded normally. Suspect elements along the contact lines have now been removed to prevent a recurrence of such operations.

Ja'ja' made a distinction between what happened on 10 August 1986 and 27 September, affirming that there was no connection between the two events. The first one was carried out by disaffected groups who were dissatisfied by what the Lebanese Forces had been doing in terms of training and projects. The second was a Syrian attempt to penetrate our areas in order to revive the Tripartite Agreement and to hand this territory to Hubayqah. The Army and the Lebanese Forces foiled the attack and closed all gaps.

Ja'ja' also denied any relationship between what happened in Monte Verde and last Saturday's events. He said: We have the utmost respect for all Army forces and officers. As for Colonel Kan'an, we do not want anyone to outbid us in our appreciation for him. He was one of the few who shouldered his responsibility. There exist parties that are trying to undermine the relationship between the Army and the Lebanese Forces. We will not allow what happened to be repeated. Efforts are currently being made to ensure coordination and understanding.

Birri Denies Amal Involved in East Beirut Clashes

NC291338 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the South and reconstruction, said today that the events in the eastern areas did not begin on 27 September and did not come to an end on that day either. The purpose of the attempt to extend the range of accusations and to fabricate stories is only to explain away the success scored by Elie Hubayqah in both military and popular terms. It goes without saying that the Amal Movement had nothing to do with these events.

Replying to a question, Nabih Birri said: Any dialogue must take into account the role of the Lebanese Forces' new leadership.

Karami Views East Beirut Events, Visit to South

NC291814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondent following a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 29 September — recorded]

[Text][Karami] At today's meeting of the Coordination Committee, we reviewed what took place in the eastern sector last Saturday [27 September]. The contact lines were crossed and the eastern area, particularly Al-Ashrafiyah, was penetrated. This makes what happened worthy of attention. These events confirm that security cannot be maintained or guaranteed 100 percent. Therefore, we must consider what has happened to be a link in a chain of events. Bloodshed only leads to more bloodshed. We must not look at this incident and its consequences in isolation. We must also consider the events that led to it. We must not simply disregard what has happened. We must follow up subsequent developments and consequences on the ground.

The consequences of this incident began to appear in the form of assassinations, particularly within the ranks of the Army, which only wanted to carry out its duty and shoulder its responsibilities. This is how the Army's movements are being interpretated. What has happened cannot be stopped. The proof can be seen in what took place in Monte Verde. The establishment of illegal barriers to obstruct a legal army will undoubtedly lead to new problems and incidents. Such events are indeed appearing again. We must consider the effect they will undoubtedly have on unity, policy, and the common cause. We must draw attention to this to make it easier to analyze and assess any situation and then draw the correct conclusions.

We have heard in the past that the Army does not interfere in internal conflicts for fear of creating problems. However, we now see ourselves involved in this new chain of events. We hope it will end in the interests of Lebanon's unity and Lebanese reconciliation. We have shouldered responsibility for this reconciliation through the dialogue we initiated at the racetrack. We will continue to pursue these discussions until agreement on the unity of Lebanon and its legitimate authority has been reached.

I also briefed committee members on what happened during my visit to Sidon and Tyre on Saturday. I explained the atmosphere that prevails there, which is indicative of the nobleness of this people and their determination to continue their struggle for the total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal and their support for UNIFIL and its task of implementing resolution 425. We have charged Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran with undertaking the necessary contacts, particularly with the UNIFIL commander, to coordinate the deployment of Army units in the south. God willing, these contacts will make all steps easy and successful.

We also stressed the need for more vigilance in implementing the security plan in West Beirut. We agreed to do everything possible to ensure that our people in this area enjoy complete tranquillity and stability. We wish to reaffirm that measures must be taken to ensure that everyone knows what is being done for their stability and security. Thank you.

[Correspondent] Do you believe that what has happened between the followers of Samir Ja'ja' and Elie Hubayqah in the eastern sector will delay the date of the next dialogue session?

[Karami] We are waiting for the return of those who are abroad [Camille Sham'un and Walid Junblatt] before setting a date for the next session. It is my analysis and belief that what has happened will not delay the resumption of the dialogue when everyone has returned to Lebanon.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Sa'adah on East Beirut Fighting

NC291525 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah asserted today that last Saturday's events were not an internal matter threatening the security of the eastern area and its residents. Rather, they were the result of military preparations. Manpower, equipment, and logistic support were placed at the disposal of those who carried out the incursion into Al-Ashrafiyah, and this support, he said, was considerable. In addition, the operation was preceded and accompanied by a media campaign in an overt attempt to link the operation to the internal affairs of our areas.

Dr Sa'adah added that what happened is unacceptable by any standards. He said that the fierce resistance with which we met this operation affirms our unity of ranks. This unity must be strengthened at all levels if our areas are to be saved and spared any further destruction. He noted that the suffering undergone by the residents of our sector, particularly those in Al-Ashrafiyah, and the damage and destruction to their property cannot be tolerated. They have already suffered enough and made enough sacrifices in terms of blood, possessions, and souls.

Dr Sa'adah said: Let everyone understand that it will not be possible to upset the equation through such treacherous actions, because whatever the sacrifices, the Army, the Lebanese Forces, and the public are vigilant.

Dr Sa'adah praised political maturity in the eastern area. This gave rise to the efficient military cooperation that swiftly pre-

vented the attacking and infiltrating forces from attainment of their military and political aims. He said that the negative effects of these aims on the homeland, the citizens, the country's sovereignty, and independent decisionmaking cannot be overestimated.

He added that the sons of the eastern areas, leaders and people alike, are united and very clear in their views on all the political and security proposals advocated by those who planned and executed the treacherous operation. He said that the sons of the eastern areas will not retract their position no matter what changes are made in the normal methods.

He said that these events urge us to stand as one to face the consequences, avert the dangers, and under no circumstances to allow any repetition of what happened. He declared that this requires unity of military and political positions, the strengthening of the internal front, and the prevention of any penetration. He said that this cannot be done without total support for all the military forces. Anything that might harm them must be avoided, and any sedition must be nipped in the bud.

Sa'adah strongly condemned the assassination of Colonel Khalil Kan'an. He stated: He was a wise leader and a brave soldier who bore his military responsibilities under the harshest of circumstances with courage. His life and his martyrdom deserve our appreciation. We also denounce what happened in Monte Verde, which led to the martyrdom of two soldiers from the Lebanese Forces. What happened there is not in anyone's interests. It only benefits our enemies who lie in wait to act against the safety and security of our people. Sa'adah announced: From a position of party and national responsibility, we call on all Lebanese to unite and resort to wise and reasonable means to deal with any misunderstanding.

Dr Sa'adah wondered what impact recent events would have on the progress of the government's dialogue committee. This committee had proceeded from a declaration of an indefinite security truce, which was meant to prove the interlocuters' intentions to overcome the present ordeal. He added: The random shelling of Jubayl, Kasrawan Al-Matn, and the capital changed this feeling of responsibility. Some of the interlocuters were involved in these operations, which raises questions about their ability to overcome problems through dialogue. This shelling also caused additional damage to public property. Sa'adah said: Under these circumstances, what is the use of searching for new formulas for reconciliation and for Lebanon's relations with any other party? What is the use of such efforts in light of attempts to impose solutions by force on people and leaders who have rejected, and who still reject, them under any conditions?

Earlier, Dr Sa'dah had chaired a joint Political Bureau and Central Council meeting. He also continued his consultations with political and security leaders. He contacted President al-Jumayyil and reviewed the latest security developments with him. He also contacted Dr Samir Ja'ja' and leaders of the various parties for the same purpose.

Lebanese Forces Express Regret for Kan'an Murder

NC291726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the 5th Branch of the Lebanese Forces' General Staff on 29 September]

[Text] The General Staff wishes to express its profound regret and grief over the incident that led to the martyrdom of Army Colonel Khalil Kan'an. It regards his death as a loss for both the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces in view of his loyalty to the cause and the effort and sacrifices he made on its behalf.

The General Staff warns against the malicious intentions that led to the Monte Verde incident. It draws attention to the need for vigilence to thwart current attempts to undermine unity and the common cause.

Assassins Reportedly Identified

NC291720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Staff Colonel Khali Kan'an was murdered in bed at his home in Al-Rayhaniyah at 0100 this morning. Gunmen shot him with pistols fitted with silencers. [passage omitted]

According to sources involved in investigating the crime, the gunmen are relatives of Hani and Isam Rahmah, members of the Lebanese Forces who were killed near the Monte Verde checkpoint last night following a problem between personnel of the Army's 5th Brigade and the Lebanese Forces. [passage omitted]

These sources said that the gunmen escaped to Ghazir, where they stole and burned contents from a house belonging to the family of Captain Antoine Karim, commander of the 53d Regiment of the 5th Brigade. The Lebanese Forces accused the captian's men of attacking their checkpoint at Monte Verde yesterday. They described the captain as rash, saying that he had acted frivolously to serve selfish interests.

SSNP Official Assassinated in Al-Kurah

NC300512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Khalil Faris, an official of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] in the Kaftun area of Al-Kurah District, was assassinated last night.

According to security sources, gunmen entered Faris' house at around 2300 yesterday and shot him several times. He was taken to hospital, where he died.

It was reported this morning that SSNP units in the area are in a state of maximum alert.

Hubayqah Forms New Command Council

NC261903 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Members of the new Command Council of the Lebanese Forces in Zahlah and Al-Biqa' held a news conference in Zahlah today. The chairman, Niqula Ma'karunah, read the first statement issued by this council, which Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has established.

The statement begins with a reference to current conditions and recent political proposals. It says that Lebanon's unity, independence, and democracy can only be achieved through a long struggle. They will be realized only when they are imposed by the liberated, conscientious, and democratic Lebanese Forces.

The statement emphasizes the relations of fraternity and cooperation that exist with the Arab world and that are dictated by mutual interests. Lebanon's relations with Syria must not be governed by factional interests or self-centered considerations, the statement adds. These relations must be established on firm and permanent historical and geographical facts, which dictate that cooperation with Syria be given priority over cooperation with other Arab states.

The statement notes that liberation of the south is a national responsibility. It must not be subject to any give and take and it must not remain the responsibility of a Lebanese minority. All available Lebanese resources must be utilized to achieve this liberation.

Amal Denies Dallul Ever Member of Movement

NC291949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement Central Security Office on 29 September]

[Text] The Lebanese Forces presented a person named Jihad Husayn Dallul to the media yesterday and claimed to have arrested him during the infighting which took place in the eastern sector. They said that he was affiliated with the Amal Movement and substantiated this claim by producing an Amal membership card.

The Amal Movement Central Security Office denies that Jihad Husayn Dallul has any connection with the movement. The proof is as follows:

1. The card produced was of the type canceled in 1980. The Amal Movement replaced this type with new cards which the movement members now hold. The card shown did not have the movement's stamp or the signatures of its chairman and organizational official. Therefore, the card produced is a fake. It is also worth noting that Amal uses the word struggler [mujahid] on its membership cards and not the word element ['unsur] which appeared on the fake card.

2. Jihad Husayn Dallul has never been a member of the Amal movement or even one of its supporters.

3. Jihad Husayn Dallul works as a mechanic in Zahlah. He joined Emile Hubayqah's group in this capacity.

4. This information by the Amal Movement Central Security Office is not meant to be an answer to the Lebanese Forces allegations but a clarification to the public. The Lebanese Forces have often resorted to such deceptions to blind the public in the past. The case of Darwish al-Saghir is the best evidence of such deception.

Karami, Al-Rasi Comment on Lebanese Dialogue

JN270727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that steadfast Syria, which stands against aggression and all colonialist forces and which supports Lebanon and the Lebanese national resistance, has enabled Lebanon to achieve many of its accomplishments, including abrogation of the ill-omened 17 May agreement and forcing the Zionist enemy to withdraw from Lebanese territories.

In a statement to Syrian Arab television yesterday, Karami emphasized that the governmental dialogue began after the members had agreed that the spirit of the tripartite agreement is the way through which a Lebanese accord can be achieved and the springboard out of this crisis which has continued for more than 11 years.

On the 4th anniversary of the Lebanese national resistance, Karami emphasized the Lebanese are proud of this resistance, which has carried the banner of liberation and saved the dignity of Lebanon and that of the Arabs in the face of a brutal enemy supported by a force the enemies believe to be invincible. He added their experience in Lebanon was a profound lesson the enemies must always keep in mind.

On his part, Lebanese Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi expressed support for dialogue between Lebanese parties to reach an agreement to resolve the Lebanese crisis. In a statement to Syrian Arab television yesterday, he emphasized Lebanon will not rest until Israel and its agents are forced out of southern Lebanon.

Sham'un Urges World To Denounce Syrian 'Terrorism'

NC271956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] National Liberal Party leader Dani Sham'un met this evening with the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee and expressed his hope that the world would now see how Lebanon is combating Syrian terrorism. Syria is trying to deny any involvement in terrorism, yet it continues to carry out such activities in Lebanon. He called on the world to adopt the same position as Lebanon with regard to Syrian terrorism and thus bring it to an end.

Syrian Intelligence Chief on Search for Hostages

JN271311 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Lebanon's *Al-Safir* has reported that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of intelligence of Syrian forces in Lebanon, has informed Lebanese police and Army officers in West Beirut that Syrian forces will spare no effort to find the foreign hostages held in Lebanon. Syria, he added, will take whatever measures are necessary to locate and free these hostages, irrespective of the consequences.

The Syrian official charged that certain quarters he did not name were behind the kidnapping and holding of foreigners and that they are using West Beirut to advance their narrow political aims.

Hizballah Chief Hits French Policy

PM291036 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 23 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview with Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual leader of the Lebanese Hizballah movement, by Yasmina Khoury in Beirut — date not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien:* How do you explain the increase in terrorist attacks on the French in Paris and in southern Lebanon? Is there a link between these attacks?

Muhammad Fadlallah: If you examine the terrorist phenomenon in the world, you see that it takes two major directions: Either its aim is to exert pressure as quickly as possible on a state's policy for ends that may be personal, local, or regional, or its aim is to prevent somebody from giving in to pressure exerted on him from elsewhere.

Le Quotidien: Do you think the use of terrorism can be justified in some cases?

Muhammad Fadlallah: Killing innocent people in a premeditated way is unjustifiable, whatever method is used. Such actions have no legitimacy in Islam. But the great powers and others exert enormous pressures on peoples who cannot face them with normal political or military means. That is why political factions are forced to resort to these methods to defend themselves. We do not encourage these methods, but we think they are caused by the political situation. Unfortunately, terrorism's victims try to treat it superficially instead of seeking its roots. They cannot overcome it in this way.

Le Quotidien: What do you think of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah?

Muhammad Fadlallah: I know nothing about him other than what has appeared in the press.

Le Quotidien: If his brothers ask you for protection, will you give it to them?

Muhammad Fadlallah: I do not think they will do so because it might harm them.

Le Quotidien: The current outbreak of terrorism against France is directly linked with the Near East. Is this not illogical and unjust in view of French policy in the region?

Muhammad Fadlallah: We must first ask who is behind these terrorist attacks. Does an anonymous caller simply have to contact a press agency and claim responsibility for an attack on a particular organization's behalf for the world to condemn that organization? These attacks could be perpetrated by U.S., Israeli, or other — possibly Middle Eastern — intelligence services, with the aim of pushing France into extremist reactions consistent with U.S. and Israeli policy in the region. Why are people so quick to accuse the Islamic parties? Is the fact that these parties oppose a specific policy in the region enough to indict them? In this connection we ask all the authorities concerned not to make accusations before conducting an objective inquiry.

Le Quotidien: But is it not the Islamic movements which are attacking the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] in southern Lebanon?

Muhammad Fadlallah: I have asked for an investigation into this. There undoubtedly resentment against UNIFIL. There is also no doubt that we oppose UNIFIL. But this does not mean we are necessarily responsible for the attacks. We are therefore calling for an inquiry. It may reveal the involvement of groups totally unconnected with Islam.

Le Quotidien: Last week the Amal movement arrested two Hizballah members accused of perpetrating an attack on UNIFIL...

Muhammad Fadlallah: Amal should show us these two people, make its inquiry public, and then we will see. We do not want to whitewash anybody but, in view of the anarchy that reigns in Lebanon in the political, military, and other spheres, we reject any accusation which is not based on real facts.

Le Quotidien: Why are you opposed to UNIFIL's presence in southern Lebanon?

Muhammad Fadlallah: A distinction must be drawn between two things: Resolution 425 and UNIFIL. Resolution 425 is part of a series of UN Security Council resolutions aimed at solving the Palestinian problem to Israel's advantage and consequently implicitly aimed at recognition. This is what we reject: We want the Israelis to withdraw from southern Lebanon without having to recognize Israel in return, as Egypt had to do in return for withdrawal from Sinai. We think that Israel is a threat to the whole region.

As for UNIFIL, we have nothing against the soldiers themselves. It is the policy imposed on UNIFIL by the Security Council which we condemn. It is there to thwart the Mujahidin's heroic actions against the Israeli occupier instead of protecting the region's inhabitants against Israel. It has failed to do anything to stop the Israeli arrests, repression, and bombings. As a result of

UN policy it has therefore become a protection force for Israel against the resistance fighters. We oppose this policy. On the other hand, we see no excuse or justification for the attacks on the UNIFIL soldiers. These methods are unacceptable: We must bring about UNIFIL's withdrawal by political means and by exerting pressure on the Lebanese Government.

Le Quotidien: In that case why do you not do anything to prevent these attacks?

Muhammad Fadlallah: Since I returned from my visit to Mecca, I have made every effort to end this situation. But I repeat that the south is open to all factions.

Le Quotidien: But would UNIFIL's withdrawal from southern Lebanon not be likely to lead to another Israeli invasion?

Muhammad Fadlallah: UNIFIL did not prevent Israel from invading Lebanon in 1982. At that time Israel had the go-ahead from the United States. The Israelis are now trying to present things as an inter-Lebanese conflict by hiding behind the Lahd militia because the international situation prevents them from carrying out another invasion. Southern Lebanon is at present protected by the international balance of forces and the fact that an Israeli invasion would have negative effects on U.S. policy in the Near East. It is not Resolution 425 that is providing this protection. As long as the Americans stand to gain from the Israelis remaining in southern Lebanon, they will remain, and when the Americans stand to gain from them withdrawing, they will withdraw.

Le Quotidien: All this does not explain to us why France is the main target of the attacks and why it is paying for U.S. policy.

Muhammad Fadlallah: Many people think that France is behaving as if it were implementing U.S. policy in the region and that it has lost its independence in foreign policy. That is why it is paying the price for the U.S. policy and not the price for a French human rights policy. De Gaulle's France was not the same as today's France, which is more "America's France."

Le Quotidien: And yet the draft resolution it has just submitted to the UN Security Council calls for Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon and has prompted Washington to express reservations...

Muhammad Fadlallah: When we say that France is following U.S. policy, we do not go into details. There may, therefore, be conflicts on details without affecting the essential issues.

Le Quotidien: There is now a great deal of talk about the vital need to tackle extremists on all sides in Lebanon. What do you think of this?

Muhammad Fadlallah: Extremism and moderation are entirely relative notions. When the Nazis occupied France, France was extreme in the way it tackled the occupier. We are extreme in our desire to return the Palestinians to their natural home. We are extremists compared with those who think that Israel legally exists. In our view we are realists because we are simply demanding our rights.

Le Quotidien: In the French hostage affair, why do you think the kidnappers choose to remain silent for long periods and then suddenly speak out?

Muhammad Fadlallah: I know nothing about the hostage-taking, and I therefore cannot explain it.

Le Quotidien: What links do you have with Iran?

Muhammad Fadlallah: I personally have no links with Iran in the organizational sense. Iran is a state following the Islamic path. It is governed by a high religious authority which enjoys the confidence of all Muslims. That is why Iran's strength is important to us, because it is Islam's strength. We react with it but we think — at least in my case — as Muslims.

Le Quotidien: You are not the agent of Iranian policy in Lebanon, as is sometimes stated?

Muhammad Fadlallah: I am not an agent for anybody's policy. I am simply trying to implement my policy, which is based on Islam and which complements all the Islamic world's forces.

Amal Group Clashes With Israeli Troops 29 Sep

NC300922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] At 2100 last night, an Amal group of the Lebanese resistance clashed with enemy troops while the group was patrolling the Wadi al-'Arab area north of Yatar. The clash lasted 2½ hours. More fighting ensued when another group arrived on the scene. All types of weapons were used in the second incident, which left a number of enemy troops dead or wounded.

Peres Comments on Husayn-'Arafat Rift

TA291231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has revealed that the rift between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat resulted from 'Arafat's demands for an army, the implementation of rotation in the leadership of the confederation with Jordan and the role of successor to Husayn in this rotation, a representation in the joint institutions, and a separate flag. The prime minister told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Jordan firmly rejected these demands and this caused the rift.

Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz adds that the prime minister told the committee that he asked King Hassan of Morocco to permit Israel to bring home the remains of those who drowned on the *Egoz* [a ship carrying Jewish immigrants that sank off the Moroccan coast].The prime minister believes that the king will acquiesce to this request.

Peres on Egypt-Jordan-Morocco 'Peace Front'

TA300850 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has asked Morocco's King Hassan to allow, "as a humanitarian gesture," the removal of the remains of 22 illegal Moroccan Jewish emigrants from 1961 and their reinterment in Israel.

Perez de Cuellar's request was apparently made last weekend at the instigation of Prime Minister Peres, who raised the matter when the two lunched together in New York 10 days ago.

Planning of the operation has been completed and only awaits a green light from Hassan. Observers in Jerusalem expect the transfer to be carried out "within two to three weeks," and certainly before rotation.

The operation will end a process initiated by Peres in 1984, when, as an MK, [Knesset Member] he wrote to Hassan and asked him to allow the reinterment of the bones in Israel. Hassan later agreed, apparently confirming his agreement at the summit meeting with Peres at Ifrane last July.

Peres apparently sought the UN head's intercession to save Hassan the embarrassment of appearing to be responding to a direct request from Israel.

The remains are those of 22 of 44 Moroccan Jews who died in 1961 trying to sail from Morocco to Israel on the steamship *Egoz*. The ship sank, and 22 bodies were found and buried in Alheceima, Morocco.

Peres yesterday briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on attempts to secure the *Egoz* immigrants' reinterment, as well as on the results of his visits to Alexandria, where he met with Egyptian President Mubarak over September 11-12, and to North America, where he met with President Reagan and other leaders. He also told the committee about his meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Later yesterday, Peres met with the heads of the World Organization of Moroccan Jewish communities, including the leaders of the community in Morocco, David 'Amar and Robert Asraf.

Peres lauded Moroccan Jewry's contribution as a "bridge" to Hassan, which has helped the peace process.

Peres said that there is now a peace front in the Arab world, consisting of Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, willing to negotiate directly with Israel about peace, and that Syria has been isolated as a result.

Israel supports direct negotiations with the Arab states within the framework of "international accompaniment," the premier said.

Observers suggested that this reversion to an old formula is something of the retreat from his fullfledged support of an international peace conference advocated in Alexandria.

Third Taba Arbiter Selected

TA300617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the Taba talks have agreed on a European jurist as the third arbiter. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche told our correspondent that the agreement came as a surprise: The two delegations met yesterday, and the two arbiters who have already been selected presented them with eight possible names for the third arbiter; it transpired that the two delegations chose the same arbiter, and the agreement was thus achieved. David Kimche said that now it is possible to launch the arbitration process.

Shamir Meets Romanian, Zairian Foreign Ministers

TA291858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer reports that in their meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir, the foreign ministers of Romania and Zaire asked Israel to use its influence on the United States on their behalf. The Romanian foreign minister said that in the wake of a decrease in its national debts, Romania would buy more goods from Israel. In the meeting with the Zairian minister, it was decided that an Israeli delegation would soon arrive in Zaire to examine the possibility of setting up industrial plants there.

'Optimism' Expressed on Relations with East Bloc

TA280857 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Sep 86 p 2

[Report diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] There was a sense of guarded optimism in Jerusalem over the weekend regarding Israeli-Eastern European ties following last week's meetings between Foreign Minister Shamir and three Eastern European foreign ministers in New York.

Based on reports from New York, officials in Jerusalem regarded as particularly noteworthy Shamir's meeting Wednesday with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

Mladenov, at a similar meeting last year, had rejected out of hand the idea of the re-establishment of any form of ties between the two countries until Israel withdrew from the territories and the Palestinian problem was solved.

But last week, Mladenov, responding to Shamir's proposal that Bulgaria follow Poland and establish relations at the interest-section level proposed that the matter be further explored in contacts between the two countries' UN ambassadors.

The officials in Jerusalem also referred to Shulamit Shamir's visit last month to Sofia. The visit by the foreign minister's wife was arranged through contacts at the UN and she was treated as a Bulgarian foreign ministry guest.

Officials in Jerusalem were satisfied with, if not enthusiastic about, Shamir's meeting on Thursday with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Though the Hungarian responded that "there is time for that," when Shamir raised the idea of interest-section-relations, the Israelis were impressed by his affability and his willingness, unlike last summer, to be photographed with Shamir. The two ministers, moreover, discussed ways to improve economic relations.

Shamir and Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski did not end their meeting Friday with a joint declaration bout the establishment of interest-section relations. But the meeting passed satisfactorily, with the two ministers discussing various technical matters, including the implementation of understandings reached at last year's meeting about tourist, trade and cultural relations.

The Israeli interest section in Warsaw is already functioning, according to officials in Jerusalem, and its head, Mordekhay Paltzur, will leave for Warsaw in about two weeks. The Polish interest section in Tel Aviv is also expected to open in about a fortnight's time.

Shamir has also met various Western European and African foreign ministers during his stay in New York for the opening of the UN General Assembly session. But he is not expected to meet representatives of Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union. Israeli officials said yesterday that there has been no movement at all towards the establishment of any sort of relations with Czechoslovakia and East Germany in recent months.

Herzog To Visit Philippines at Aquino's Invitation

TA291945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog will pay an official visit to the Philippines at the invitation of President Corazon Aquino. The official visit will take place in the course of Herzog's visit to other Asian countries in November. In her letter of invitation, President Aquino writes that both countries will benefit from a strengthening of their bilateral relations.

Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren points out that Jerusalem attaches great importance to the visit to the Philippines, which will be the most important of its kind since Mrs Golda Me'ir visited that country 25 years ago. This will also be the first state visit by a head of state to the Philippines since Mrs Aquino was elected to office.

Levi: No Freeze on Settlement After Rotation

TA291856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said there will be no freeze on settlement after the rotation of the premiership. However, there is no need to make statements that only anger rivals and sow dispute; what counts are deeds, and he has followed this principle for the last 2 years.

Minister Levi is confident that an agreement will also be found on the issue of settlements after the rotation. He was speaking with our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar in the settlement of Ma'ale Efraryim, where a cornerstone was laid for a regional high school and a large gymnasium was opened.

Rabin, Levi Disagree on Defense Budget Increase

TA261200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Rabin does not accept, in principle, the position expressed by the chief of staff 2 days ago, according to which the IDF will ask for an additional $200 million for the 1987 defense budget. The defense minister believes that the IDF's plan has to be examined thoroughly in order to see whether it is not possible to act within the framework of the present budget.

At the same time, however, the defense minister thinks that in the next working year there will be a shortage of funds.

Apparently the solution to the defense establishment's shortage of funds will be found in the promise made to the prime minister during his talks in Washington, according to which the interest rates on Israel's debts to the United States will be decreased. This might save us $1.5 billion in 5 years.

Senior military sources expressed the concern that the defense establishment will concentrate on solving the financial diffi-

culties of 1987, whereas what has to be done is to examine ways of solving the difficulties for the upcoming years, as reflected in the multi-year plan prepared in the IDF. [passage omitted]

Herut Denounces Edri's Comments

TA261130 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
26 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by party affairs correspondent]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The *Davar* party affairs correspondent reports that following comments made yesterday by Knesset Member [MD] Rafi Edri in an interview on television's "Mabat" newsreel, the Herut Party issued the following statement: "If MK Edri's praises for the Fes Conference resolutions reflect the prime minister's position, then this is an unprecedented national scandal, because these resolutions include the establishment of a Palestinian state led by the PLO whose capital will be Jerusalem."

Minister Rabin Outlines West Bank Policy

TA290841 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
29 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with *Ma'ariv*, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said the appointment of Arab mayors in Hebron, Al-Birah, and Ramallah is part of Israel's policy in the territories to reinforce the moderate, pro-Jordanian elements, strike a blow at the terrorists, and undermine the status of the pro-PLO elements.

Rabin added that Israel's policy fits in with Jordan's interest in striking a blow at the PLO and reinforcing its status in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Rabin said that terrorism from the territories had increased after Jordan opened its gates to the PLO in 1984 and permitted the opening of command headquarters in Amman. Israel prepared itself to forestall the new situation, but Jordanian policy changed in February when a rift opened up between Husayn and 'Arafat. The reality that developed was not in Jordan's interests and it lost out in the fight for the sympathy of the population in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

This change led to the closure of the PLO offices, the deportation of some of its leaders, and the arrest of many activists. Jordan also made attempts to strengthen the moderates while undermining the status of the pro-PLO elements. This took the form of providing financial assistance to certain elements, such as the payment of salaries to all the teachers in the territories.

The defense minister said he had used the administrative detention method for the first time after years of opposition to this and deportation orders. "The Jordanian and Israeli moves constitute one campaign of war against terrorism and reinforcement of moderate elements. The appointments are a Jordanian initiative and we approved the mayors after having clarified the extent to which they are acceptable to the population and having verified that they do not belong to the PLO."

The defense minister disclosed that the change in Jordanian and Israeli policy in the territories had significantly reduced the number of attacks. Since February, there has been a decrease of 50 percent in terrorist attacks and 70 percent in the number of people hurt compared with the same period last year.

Civilian Administration Warns Former W. Bank Mayors

TA291206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration in the territories has warned the former mayors of Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron not to take any measures against the new mayors of the towns. The former mayors were invited yesterday to the district headquarters where they were told not to call themselves by the title of elected mayor or to work against the new town leadership. A Voice of Israel reporter says the new mayors will work for a short period together with the Israeli officials who have been running the three towns.

AL-SHA'B on Labor, Likud Policy on W. Bank Settlement

TA261705 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic
26 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Peres, Shamir, and Settlement"]

[Text] No day passes without our reading a new statement by an Israeli official announcing plans to escalate and expedite Israeli settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip following Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of the Israeli premiership next month.

These statements indicate, at first sight, that the settlement movement was completely paralyzed during the past 2 years when the Alignment's Shim'on Peres headed the Israeli national unity government, and that Peres and his party are arch-foes of settlement in the occupied territories.

However, official Israeli statistics on the settlement movement do not tally with those who believe in Peres' dovishness. A report released several days ago showed that the number of settlers increased considerably during Peres' government term. This refutes Peres' claims, repeated yesterday, in which he rejects attempts to expand the settlement movement following implementation of the rotation agreement.

Experience and practical actions have proved that the Labor Party competes with the Likud in showing intransigence toward Palestinian rights. Peres' government proved its superiority over the Likud's by its practices in the occupied territories. This has been ignored by Western governments, which prefer to spread illusions about Peres' moderation and dovishness in order to exempt themselves from taking any action. This has also been consistently ignored by Arab governments that were running wild over the last 2 months in order to achieve something prior to the departure of their friend, Peres.

Undoubtedly the Israeli Government led by Shamir will intensify the settlement process, but in doing this it will undoubtedly be indentical to the Labor Party. The only remaining difference is that the Likud will not be interested in the diplomatic paints that Peres skillfully used to color the face of Israeli policy.

New Pro-Jordanian Group in Territories

TA280910 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 28 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari)

[Text] Leaflets of a new underground pro-Jordanian organization were distributed in East Jerusalem yesterday. The organization, which has religious coloring, is called "The Path of Truth" [Derekh Ha'emet].

The leaflets indirectly criticize the PLO for not fulfilling the objective of freeing the homeland. They call for uniting all forces for the war against Zionism. The leaflets are interspersed with religious slogans and quotes from the Koran.

At the top of the leaflet there is a map of mandatory Palestine on both sides of the Jordan River.

Al-Najah Figures See Jordan Behind Dismissal

TA261245 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] Following the dismissal of the president of Nabulus' Al-Najah University, Dr Mundhir Salah, the Al-Najah board of trustees implemented a reshuffle in the university's directorate. Senior university sources said last night that the people appointed to the Al-Najah directorate are known to be supporters of Jordan.

It has been reported that as part of the reshuffle, the chairman of the university's board of directors, Hikmat al-Masri, who is a senior Jordanian Parliament member, has decided to force the head of the Al-Najah Foreign Affairs Department, Dr Sa'ib 'Ariqat, to resign. Al-Masri denied this in reaction to questions by correspondents.

Sources close to the directorate of the institution reported yesterday that the reshuffle was carried out in accordance with orders from the Jordanian authorities. These sources reported that the dismissal of the university president, Dr Mundhir Salah, was also carried out in accordance with orders from Jordan and he was forced to submit his resignation to the Jordanian authorities at the beginning of this week when he was in Amman. The sources reported that the Jordanians, who had appointed Salah to his post several years previously, had decided to take this step because of Salah's positions, which had been discovered to be too sympathetic toward the PLO, they claimed.

This week security sources, as will be recalled, reported that it was the security authorities that decided not to extend the validity of Dr Salah's employment permit, in view of information they had collected which indicated his involvement in hostile, subversive activity on campus.

After he was dismissed from his post this week, the security authorities did not permit Dr Salah to cross the Jordan River bridges from Amman to Nabulus. People close to him have reported that all he wanted was to settle his affairs there, pack his belongings, and return to Jordan to live there permanently.

Bomb explodes in Gaza; Suspect Shot by Soldiers

TA300707 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A roadside bomb exploded at the entrance to Gaza as an IDF patrol was driving by this morning. There were no injuries but the explosion created a crater near the side of the road. The security forces have launched searches.

In another incident in the Gaza strip a resident of the Jabalyah refugee camp was seriously wounded yesterday when IDF soldiers shot at him after he crashed through a military roadblock in his car. He was transferred to the Barzilay Hospital in Ashqelon. The incident occurred when the resident tried to infiltrate in a stolen Mercedes with Israeli license plates. He did not heed the warning shots fired in the air by the soldiers and when he continued driving the soldiers fired at the tires of the car, bringing it to a stop. When the inhabitant tried to run away, the soldiers followed the usual procedure of detaining a suspect by firing at his legs.

IDF Officer Comments on Decrease in Standing Army

TA262025 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Beni Bnayahu]]

[Text] This month the IDF completed its plan to decrease personnel in the standing army. The plan, which was scheduled to come to an end in April 1987, was completed 5 months early.

In an interview with *'Al Hamishmar*, the head of the IDF Manpower Branch, Major General Matan Vilna'i, reported that over the past 2 years the standing army has been cut and at the same time the IDF has been finding it difficult to maintain vital sectors. Concurrently,the IDF has taken advantage of the decrease in the standing army to "clear the ranks" of officers and NCO's who had become inefficient.

The head of the Manpower Branch reported that from now on 1,200 standing army personnel, 700 of them officers, will resign annually as a result of their ages and the IDF's current size. "The IDF is prepared for the resignations and has improved the system of preparing for resignations and finding alternative places of employment for its officers," Maj Gen Vilna'i said.

On the issue of reservists, it has been reported that the process of weeding out older reservists and those who are inefficient is continuing. So far some 50,000 people have been dismissed from

reserve service and another 10,000 are expected to be removed (most of them serving in the Civil Defense). During the next IDF working year entire units will not be called up for reserve service, within the framework of the effort to economize on reserve duty days.

ASL Commander on Hizballah, IDF Deployment

TA281322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, has said his forces are prepared for the possibility of further attacks by Hizballah members. He said that in the future the ASL will continue to take up positions in the security strip in order to prevent such attacks and increase security in the area. ALL this was said at a news conference the ASL commander convened in Metulla this morning. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar was there and here is his report:

[Begin recording] [Zohar] The ASL commander, Gen Antoine Lahd, in a green uniform and relaxed, as is his habit, began by emphasizing facts that have become known over the past 2 weeks as Hizballah attacks have reached a peak, with four against ASL positions. The Iranians and Syrians were behind these attacks, in which Hizballah, Amal, extremist organization personnel and, Gen Antoine Lahd said, Palestinian terrorists participated. [passage omitted]

[Zohar] The attacks failed, the ASL commander stressed, adding that Israel's recent aid had been limited, although the fact that ASL positions are no longer being attacked shows that the Israeli threat had been effective. One of the conclusions reached from the latest attacks against ASL positions, Gen Lahd said, was the necessity to reinforce ASL positions in the security zone. We are thinking of adding other ASL positions, Gen Antoine Lahd said, and if there is any need to recruit additional soldiers and man these positions, we will do so.

[Zohar — in English] Gen Lahd, do you think it's necessary to increase the security zone with ASL or with IDF troops? [passage omitted]

[Zohar] For the moment there is no need to expand the security zone, the ASL commander replied to my question, but if circumstances in the field require it, this can be considered positively. As for the UNIFIL force, the ASL commander has a clear message. UNIFIL, the ASL commander said, is incapable of maintaining calm and security in southern Lebanon with its current deployment and existing mandate. If UNIFIL deploys its forces along tthe Israeli border, in accordance with its demand, the hostile activity and attacks will come closer to Israel, Lahd warned, stressing that despite this UNIFIL must not leave the area under the pressure of terrorism. [passage omitted]

[Zohar] A UNIFIL departure would strengthen the extremist groups in southern Lebanon which are supported by Syria and Iran, Antoine Lahd said, and would cause attacks against the ASL to increase. There is a matter of principle here, the ASL commander emphasized, not to retreat under the pressure of terrorist groups.

And one thing more in conclusion: The ASL commander sees no possibility in the near future of cooperation between Amal, and the ASL and Israel. As long as the Amal organization is under Syrian influence, no such link is possible, said Antoine Lahd, who also sees no substitute of the ASL to keep the calm in the security strip and to preserve the status quo with the IDF, which is guaranteeing security for the northern settlements on both sides of the border. [end recording]

AL-FAJR Calls for Preparatory Committee

TA261630 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Proposed Preparatory Committee and the Security Council"]

[Text] We are currently witnessing international interest in the proposal put forward in the past by the Soviet Union, with France being at the vanguard of countries that support it. This proposal calls for the setting up of a preparatory committee to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

This Soviet proposal was discussed during the Alexandria "summit" between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

A few days ago the PLO expressed the hope that the international conference preparatory committee will be set up as soon as possible, and noted its readiness to participate in this committee on an equal footing with the other concerned parties to the region's conflict, including Israel.

It follows, then, that the Security Council, particularly by means of its five permanent member-states, should exert its utmost efforts to establish this preparatory committee with all possible speed, ensuring the PLO's participation in the committee, because without the PLO's participation in the talks there will be no opportunity to reach a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, since the PLO will always remain the legitimate, sole representative of the Palestinian people.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Burkina's Sankara Discuss Togo Events

LD301400 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara today had a telephone conversation with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, brother leader of the revolution, to discuss the developments in Togo and the dimensions of foreign interference in the continent's affairs.

The Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso categorically denied having any connection with the events of the last Tuesday night.

The minister of justice in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso has affirmed in a statement to Paris radio that his country had no connection at all with the events in Togo.

Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed by 'Masses' in Surt

LD301300 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has greeted the masses of Surt municipality who came out in a big procession to welcome the leader of victory and defiance. The masses rallied around the brother leader of the revolution in the greatest festival ever witnessed in Surt, located on the Gulf of Sidra, the gulf of defiance and confrontation against U.S. imperialism.

The masses chanted for the long life of the great 1 September revolution and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In their chants, they declared their determination to embark on confrontation and to die in defense of the popular authority they acquired through the great 1 September revolution. They reiterated the need for the establishment of a comprehensive Arab unity and the Libyan Arab people's constant readiness to offer sacrifices for the sake of the unity in which lie the glory, might and freedom of the Arab nation.

The masses carried green flags and pictures of the leader and placards declaring their determination to resist U.S. arrogance and Zionist blustering and to continue the challenge and defiance to the imperialist forces under the leadership of the universal revolutionary, Col al-Qadhdhafi.

The masses rallied around the leader of defiance and victory while warmly chanting for the long life of the great 1 September revolution which has broken their shackles, liberated their will and freed their hands to work and fight.

Jallud Speech on Anniversary of Al-Nasir's Death

LD292036 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1255 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Speech by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud at 28 September rally in Tripoli marking the death of Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir — recorded]

[Text] Brothers, at this moment mercy is entrusted upon the martyr of Arabism, the martyr of Palestine, and the martyr of national revolution, the late leader Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir. Our celebration of this occasion should have a meaning and it should be different from the celebrations of those who have betrayed 'Abd al-Nasir. Alive or dead, they pretended to cry, they flattered him, they were hypocritical toward him, they cried for him for the first moments, but as soon as 'Abd al-Nasir disappeared everything finished. My brother Mu'ammar said his eulogy for 'Abd al-Nasir and described him as a man with courage, with responsibility and with national and revolutionary commitment.

But others eulogized him, others cried for him — Al-Sadat, Numayri — all the Arabs and the so-called Nasirites. Brother Mu'ammar eulogized 'Abd al-Nasir as follows: But Gamal will live with us as an eternal soul, as a strong will, as a firm will. We should incarnate him by jihad, patience, loyalty, and by a promise which we will not break, and principles which we will not give up or reject — they are the principles of freedom, socialism, and the total unity of the Arab nation for which Gamal rebelled. He taught us how to rebel. He struggled for them. He opened for us the path of struggle. He died amid the schools of their glories while building brick by brick with honesty, objectivity and determination until he died. Today we must follow his example and be united brothers on the path of the glorified struggle in unity, and more determined to fight the enemies and more determined to obtain our right in life. With God's help we will be faithful, and what is important to the principles of Al-Nasir is to believe that the nation which gave birth to Gamal is capable of turning into Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir and incarnating him in thought and action.

To sum up, I say that what is happening in Libya is the best continuation of Al-Nasir because he is the beloved of the masses, 'Abd al-Nasir is the beloved of the masses, he is jamahiri. When the intelligence services and the governmental services isolated him he saved himself, and had it not been for the hostility he could have returned to the masses. But hostility and betrayal prevented him from doing so.

Brothers, in these days we must address important question What is Nasirism? This is an important question. Is Nasir submission, subservience, brokerage, trading and being aloo from the masses? Is Nasirism to live claiming to be like 'Abd al-Nasir, to live on the glory of Al-Nasir and to build false glories? Subservient people, employees, are claiming to be Nasirites. What is Nasirism? Who is a Nasirite? Is anyone who saluted Al-Nasir or worked with Al-Nasir a Nasirite? Then even Sayid Mar'i [former speaker of the Egyptian National Assembly] a Nasirite, all those who were with Al-Sadat or who are with Mubarak are Nasirites and all those in the Arab nation? Anyone who greeted Al-Nasir or worked with him either in his house or his office or [word indistinct] has become a Nasirite?.

These matters should be clear because our celebrations, our evaluation of Al-Nasir differs from the celebrations of those who betrayed and slaughtered him, in life and in death.

Apart from the Lebanese National Resistance, the Palestinian people inside the occupied land, the Palestinian fighters, Libya, and Syria, the rest of the peoples have betrayed Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir. 'Abd al-Nasir is Arab unity," 'Abd al-Nasir is socialism; 'Abd al-Nasir means the liberation of Palestine; 'Abd al-Nasir means the masses. We should do like him [words indistinct], brother Mu'ammar courageously eulogized him with responsibility and national and revolutionary commitment. Let the Arab masses judge us on where we stand before this eulogy. As for the one who claims to follow Al-Nasir, he is a source of shame on Al-Nasir while he was alive and when he died may God rest his soul in peace. [sentence as heard] We do not accept this. For God's sake, where is the Socialist Union,? Where is the vanguard party? Where is the youth of the Revolution? Where is the organization of Nasirite youth? Where is the Nasirite force? Where is it? It has gone backward, Al-Sadat blew them away. Is there anyone who can say that I am a Nasirite in the Arab world or in Egypt while Egypt is in a such a state, bowing, kneeling., occupied, defeated, receiving orders — the great Egypt of 7,000 years of culture, civilization, population, and abilities. Now the whole of Egypt is a branch of the U.S. intelligence services and of its rulers.

These are questions which impose themselves on whoever claims to be a Nasirite. How do we reconcile Nasirism and the Zionist Embassy [in Egypt] and the meeting of Al-Barik [the kneeler — referring to Mubarak] and the terrorist Peres. You have seen the harmony in the picture, not even a translator was there; they have one language. Is this Egypt? Egypt which disturbed Zionism and Americanism? This is the state of the Arab nation. Today anyone who talks about Arab unity is considered to be abnormal. He who raises the banner of liberating Palestine is ignorant [words indistinct].

We have been psychologically defeated before being militarily, economically or politically defeated. Is this 'Abd al-Nasir? Our situation will continue to be like this unless the masses turn toward 'Abd al-Nasir. [words indistinct] we are determined in Libya to direct the Arab masses in Libya toward 'Abd al-Nasir through the people's congresses and the production congresses and the students' congresses.

(?Our brothers in Egypt), where is the religion, where is the pan-Arabism, where is the Arabism and the nationalism? The Egyptians are now befriending the Jews and serving the Jews. They are against the Koran and against religion. [passage indistinct]

Egypt is now suffering from an economic depression. At the time of 'Abd al-Nasir Egypt was the leader of the Arab nation and the leader of the Islamic and nonaligned world, engaging America and engaging the West. Al-Azhar was a revolutionary herald. Now Al-Azhar is being used to formulate ideas for U.S. and Zionist colonialism. What lethargy, and what a sleep. Who claims to be a Nasirite while the Arab nation is in such a state? No one can claim to be Nasirite and no one should mention the name of 'Abd al-Nasir. Moreover, 'Abd al-Nasir would disown him unless he befriends the explosive, the RPG, and the mine — he should be fighting.

Now those who are not fighting for the liberation of Egypt, to achieve arab unity, to destroy the Jordanian regime, to destroy these regimes and to destroy the borders, to give up bioligical life [as heard] a life of shame and subservience — life should become a message for him [words indistinct], this one has nothing to do with Al-Nasir, he is a liar and a charlatan. Discussions in salons, cafes, clubs, courts, and meetings — 'Abd al-Nasir is innocent of all this. This is hypocrisy, trickery and lies. Matters have come to such a state that if Al-Nasir were still present he would have left the presidency and turned into a fida'i because of the situation in the Arab nation. I am certain that if Al-Nasir were still present he would have taken this decision personally.

It is too much to create glories at the expense of Al-Nasir, and [word indistinct] of Al-Nasir, and to create leaderships at the expense of Al-Nasir. Everyone who worked with Al-Nasir or who has greeted him has become a Nasirite.

I have addressed two very important questions. What is Nasirism? Who is a Nasirite? [words indistinct]. Now, Egypt.Al-Nasir left 1200 factories, he left an agricultural reform. The day after yesterday [as heard] they lied to us. They [words indistinct] we have seen the writers of yellow pages, and the trumpets of the regime, the hired agents who have no dignity and no religion who attacked the high dam, thus attacing the Soviet-Arab friendship and Al-Nasir. Without Al-Nasir' lake represented by the high dam and following the drought which hit Africa Egypt would have been hit by a disaster. 'Abd al-Nasir was martyred while standing up. He left Egypt beloved, a leader for his nation, a leader of nonalignment, a leader of the the Third World, a rival to America and Zionism. He left Egypt a minaret for inciting jihad and martyrdom against America. 'Abd al-Nasir left $170 million in debts, now Egypt's debts are $38.5 billion. These figures were released by the IMF 2 weeks ago. All Egypt's income, including local and hard currency is not enough to meet the interests — no dignity, [word indistinct] no economy [words indistinct] Egypt's youth, Egypt's soldiers, Egypt's patriots, Nasirites, workers and farmers should know that this is the last straw. No more preaching, no more talking, no more discussions, no more salons no more conferences. Matters have come to a stage that any Nasirite should befriend explosives, mines and RPG's, and fight

As a matter of fact the subject is that of hypocrisy; some are trying to get popularity by making others say that they are Nasirites; hypocrisy. But the decision finally rests with the masses. The masses are Nasirites — the Nasirites in Lebanon in Syria, in Morocco, in Tunisia, in Algeria, in Iraq, in Jordan. At least the [word indistinct] 'Abd al-Nasir (?alive and dead) are the ones who [word indistinct] 'Abd al-Nasir. The forces which emerged before the masses and claimed to be Nasirite, have fallen on [words indistinct]. Now it is the era of peoples' revolutions, the era of the popular revolution. [words indistinct] the masses, in Egypt, in Tunisia, and in all countries of the Maghreb there were revolutions while the leaderships were [word indistinct].

The masses are now organizing themselves [words indistinct] and

develop the popular revolution. [words indistinct]. If we ask them today, we will find out that they have forgotten that today is the anniversary of 'Abd al-Nasir's death. This is hypocrisy and falsification. [words indistinct] No one has the right to claim that he is the trustee of 'Abd al-Nasir [words indistinct]. 'Abd al-Nasir with his wise mind and logic knew that there were strugglers within and outside authority, masses and organizations, and opposition, but he specified in a speech that brother Mu'ammar was the custodian for pan-Arabism and Arab unity. [passage indistinct] 'Abd al-Nasir with his wise logic and expertise and from his nationalist awareness was able to know and discover — and he trusted brother Mu'ammar with pan-Arabism and Arab unity. We will send copies of the speech to all the Nasirites. We will tell them this is 'Abd al-Nasir so please determine your attitude accordingly. We will send it to all the youth who share this issue with us.

Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues.

African Liberation Conference Communique
LD291733 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1318 GMT 29 Sep 86

["Communique of the Conference of African Revolutionary and Progressive Forces" released in Tripoli on 29 September; read by unidentified conference delegate — live or recorded]

[Text] The Conference of African Revolutionary and Progressive Forces has been in circumstances in which the African continent is witnessing an increasing escalation of the imperialist, racist and Zionist aggression, which is characterized by the U.S.-NATO savage and barbaric aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and the aggression of the apartheid regime against the peoples of the frontline states in southern Africa.

Considering these circumstances, the African Continent opposes, more than ever before, the imperialist, Zionist and racist plots which aim at the existence of the human being, his land, culture, and resources in Africa and work toward subjugating the peoples of Africa to the forms of dependency and hegemony and denying them the right to rebellion and revolution against domination, repression and racism. The African continent also opposes the tools of oppression and dictatorship which are characterized by the reactionary hireling regimes through their political, military and cultural, and economic links with imperialism, Zionism and racism. This link is confirmed by the complete disdain to understand the nobility of the African peoples, their history, culture and civilization. The African continent is witnessing, specifically first, Zionist infiltration in all its different political, military, economic, cultural and informative forms. This is confirmed by the return of reactionary regimes in Cameroon, Zaire, Ivory Coast and Liberia, with their relations with the Zionist entity and their disdain for the will of the peoples of the African continent, a will which affirms the unity of the Arab-African struggle. Second, the continent is witnessing the increasing French colonialist intervention in Chad, Togo, and other regions.

The conference declares its rejection of all contacts and meetings which are made and held by the Arab reaction with the racist Zionist entity, and particularly the treacherous initiative of the king of Morocco, and that of the head of the Egyptian regime who received the Zionist terrorist Shim'on Peres. The conference affirms that the defeatist behavior adopted by the Arab reaction is neither a reference nor a pretext for reestablishing relations with the Zionist enemy.

The escalation of the imperialist, Zionist, and racist aggression against the north and south of the continent is being faced by the revolutionary and progressive forces in Africa by the brave resistance of the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, by its victory over the savage and barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression, and by the consolidation of the people's revolution and armed struggle in South Africa and Namibia against the apartheid regime. It is being consolidated by the rise of people's revolutions and the firm establishment of the power of the masses in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Uganda, and by the increase in the efficiency of the revolutionary forces in Benin and in other parts of the continent.

The forces participating in the conference also affirm that their struggle is not isolated from the struggle of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the Arab world, the Mediterranean region, the Caribbean region, South America, and the Pacific Ocean region. The unity of the enemy ranks demands that the peoples of these regions of the world link up with the African peoples in their resistance against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction to achieve the final self-liberation of man and consolidate the positions of the people's revolution and world freedom.

The conference supports the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, and that of the Lebanese, and Syrian peoples, as well as the people's revolution in Iran against imperialist aggression and emphasizes that the combat rifle will decide in the conflict against the enemy and liberate the annexed territory and restore the historical rights of the Palestinian Arab people in their land.

Proceeding from the facts of the struggle being waged by the progressive and revolutionary forces in Africa, the conference undertakes the following:

One: The conference salutes the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and their heroic resistance against the barbaric NATO-U.S. attack on the Great Jamahiriyah [applause] and renews its high appreciation for the international revolutionary leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause] who by virtue of his brave stances in the face of the U.S. aggression, with all its psychological and political campaigns, has reaffirmed his prudence and firmness in administering the fighting, and his effective role in leading the international revolution against imperialism, Zionism, racism, and reaction.

Two: The conference condemns the barbaric abortive U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah. The forces participating in the conference renew their readiness to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities of defending the land of the Great Jamahiriyah — the center of the international revolution — against any aggression to which it may be subjected.

Three: The African revolutionary forces particularly condemn the air raids aimed at the residence of the international revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in person and in the person of his own family, reaffirming that this aggression and the means

used in that aggression — and in view of the aim which that aggression strove to achieve — is considered as being the ugliest barbaric action which renders those who hatched and carried out this aggression as lacking all ethical and political values.

Four: The conference reaffirms the Great Jamahiriyah's right to exercise its sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra [applause] which is an indivisible part of the Libyan Arab soil, and condemns the provocations and trespasses by America seeking to cast doubt or to violate the absolute sovereign rights of the Jamahiriyah to this Gulf. The conference strongly condemns the exercises being carried out by the terrorist U.S. Administration in partnership with the reactionary lackey Egyptian regime. The conference sees in these joint exercises an affirmation of the organic relationship by which the reactionary regimes in the Arab homeland and Africa are linked to imperialism, Zionism, and racism.

Five: The revolutionary African forces participating in this conference affirm that their position toward the U.S.-NATO aggression against the Jamahiriyah is not restricted to condemning and denouncing it but involves the practical materialization of the will of the revolutionary forces in Africa to combat any kind of aggression against any part of the African continent.

Six: The conference salutes the escalation of the people's revolution in South Africa against the racist regime of the white minority, stressing that the destruction of the material bases of the racist regime will be accompanied by an escalation of the armed struggle, by confrontation, and by supplying all types of political, military, economic, and information support to the peoples of South Africa to achieve the final victory and to uproot the racist regime from South Africa.

Seven: The conference announces its support for the struggle of Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. The revolutionary African forces undertake to supply the required support, on the level of states, organizations, and liberation movements, to escalate the armed struggle against the racist regime in South Africa until the achievement of Namibia's independence.

Eight: The revolutionary African Forces participating in the conference undertake to heed the call made by the international revolutionary leader, Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, to make the year 1986 the beginning of the escalation of the collective armed struggle in South Africa to achieve its independence and put an end to the racist regime there.

Nine: The conference affirms its support for the frontline states against the racist regime in South Africa. It strongly condemns the racist aggression launched by this regime against Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho, and Angola.

Ten: The conference condemns the plan for political, economic, and military instability pursued by imperialism, Zionism, and racism against African revolutions and progressive regimes. It asserts its support for the people's revolution in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Uganda against the attempts of blockade by reactionary regimes which are related to colonialism in the region.

Eleven: The conference denounces the reality of the organic link of the African economy with international monopolies and the policies of robbery and plundering of African resources and wealth pursued by the multinational companies. It affirms that the liberation of the African economy will only be achieved through the practical control by the African people of their wealth, and by dismantling this economy from the circle of dependence and domination.

Twelve: The conference salutes the struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination and to assert its revolutionary choices within the framework of the nationalist unity of the Arab nation. The dangerous manifestations of control over the African continent, politically, economically and militarily, extend to imposing the formula of cultural domination on the African peoples to deepen the phenomena of expatriation and cultural and educational deprivation. All domination which is based on cultural control, on the imperialist claim to cultural and educational supremacy which gives it a right to impose its culture and ways of thinking on the African peoples ignoring the centuries-old civilized African values. The assertion of the Arab and African personality and of its commitment to collective struggle for the liberation of the values which have been trodden down and which have been forced backward by the colonizing culture requires more awareness from the African masses for the need to affirm the distinguished African personality which is culturally independent.

Thirteen: The conference expresses its full support for the struggle of the Canary Islands against Spanish colonialism. It calls on the OAU to include this matter on its agenda because it is considered an issue of liberation of an African land from a colonialism which is no less dangerous than all other aspects of colonialism witnessed by the continent.

The conference has adopted the following practical resolutions.

First, the adoption of the speech of the revolutionary and international leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at the Eighth Nonaligned Conference in Harare as a manifestation of the revolutionary movements in Africa and of the world and which takes account of the fact that the world, in its reality, is divided into two blocks, the bloc of liberation and the bloc of imperialism.

Second, the adoption of 15 April as the day of solidarity between the revolutionary forces in Africa as a confirmation of their unity in resisting imperialist racist aggression.

Third, the marking of 1986 as the beginning of the escalation of the collective armed struggle to liberate the south of the continent and open the door for the African people to volunteer to fight with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

Fourth, the formation of an African revolutionary force to resist the aggression against the people's revolutions, the progressive regimes, and the liberation movements in Africa.

Fifth, the constitution of a permanent revolutionary court to try the crimes of imperialism, Zionism, racism in Africa, and all the forms of treason and deviation perpetrated by rulers, regimes, and individuals and which put at risk the security and peace of the African peoples.

Sixth, a) The creation of a radio station under the aegis of the international center to broadcast in different languages; and b) The publication of a newspaper called *Al-Mathaba* forthe center to express the Standpoints of the Center and facilitate contact between its members

Seventh, opening the scope for women to participate in the activities of the center, and familiarization with the role of the African woman as well as highlighting her role in the movement of revolutionary struggle.

Eighth, the creation of a permanent secretariat of the conference of the African revolutionary and progressive forces within the international center.

Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues, Africa for the Africans. Africa has no alliance apart from within itself. May God grant you success. Forward.

Arab People's Congress Discusses Sudan Situation

LD292149 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Sep (JANA) A meeting was held at the headquarters of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat at noon today which included the delegates' council at the Secretariat and a delegation of parties and trade unions in Sudan which is currently on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The meeting discussed and studied the Sudanese popular forces' role in supporting the Arab People's Congress particularly after the success of the popular revolution in Sudan, the downfall of the tail Numayri, the increase of popular action for speeding up the achievement of Arab unity, the confrontation of the capitulationist policy pursued by some Arab rulers, and confronting the treasonous stable of David [Camp David] accords and to bring about its abrogation. It was agreed during the meeting to support the Sudanese people's struggle to contain and remove the effects of the severed tail Numayri on the Sudanese people so that this people will be able to effectively contribute to liberating Arab territories and to assuming its struggle role in the Arab arena.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Lamrani Resigns Due to 'Poor Health'

LD292054 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II received Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani this morning. The prime minister handed his majesty a message in which he requested to be relieved from some of the duties due to his poor health.

Afterwards his majesty praised the spirit of devotion and loyalty that the prime minister exhibited in the course of his work and decided to relieve him from the post of prime minister in his majesty's government. However, Lamrani is to retain his post as general director of the Sherifian Bureau of Phosphate [state-owned phosphate company]. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Army Chief Says Libyan Troops Withdrawn

NC301036 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 30 (AFP) — Sudan's new army commander-in-chief, Major-General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, said that Libyan troops who had been active for several months in Sudan's western Darfur province had left the country and that no foreign soldiers remained in Sudan.

In an interview published Tuesday in the *Al-Sudani* newspaper, Maj-Gen al-Fadil said the Libyan presence in Darfur had been discussed during a trip to Tripoli last month by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi, after which Libya agreed to order the soldiers home.

The Libyan troops were sent last year to Darfur, which borders Chad, on the pretext of providing relief aid to drought-affected communities in the region.

But press reports here and in other regional newspapers said the troops were preparing military actions against Chad, where Tripoli supports rebels battling the pro-western government of Hissein Habre.

High Command Issues Order To Shoot Down Planes

EA291425 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Here is an important announcement from the SPLA High Command. It reads: Given Al-Sadiq's intransigence and with a clear and clean conscience the SPLA/SPLM high Command here puts all SPLA forces in war zone one on maximum state of war. All SPLA commanders and their offensive units in Wau, Malakal and Juba, and in all other areas are reminded that the initial order to shoot down any and all unauthorized aircraft still stands. Similarly any unauthorised convoys by Land, river or rail to Wau, Malakal or Juba are to be ambushed and their contents distributed to the population. Al-Sadiq's government and international relief organizations are here warned that any loss of life and material arising as a result of ignoring this order will be purely their responsibility.

It is true that the south is big and from time to time a convoy may safely reach Wau, Juba or Malakal and sometimes (?a plane may land), but it is only a matter of time when SPLA will destroy a convoy, sink a steamer, derail a train or shoot down a plane and in any of these cases the responsibility will be borne by Khartoum and the relevant relief organizations who are (?choosing) to take the risk rather than dialogue with the SPLA and Sudan relief and rehabilitation organization, SSR. That was the message. Take care.

Regime Using Relief Aid As 'Political Blackmail'

EA262204 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A short while ago after we went on air we received the following statement by the official SPLM/SPLA spokesman. Here is the text of the statement.

1. The SPLM/SPLA calls upon the United Nations World Food Programme [WFP] and the international community at large to condemn the Sadiq government for blocking relief and being insensitive to the suffering of the people in southern Sudan. Sadiq maintains that the airport at Wau is closed and that as a result Operation Rainbow cannot send in any flight.

Khartoum could never get any more absurd than this. Wau airport is closed not because Khartoum desires its closure but because SPLA forces are within a 3 km radius around the town. The SPLA assured the WFP that it would not shoot down the Rainbow relief plane. From where then does the danger come? The inescapable conclusion is that Khartoum seeks to use relief aid as an instrument of political blackmail against the SPLA.

Sadiq himself, in a recent BBC interview, said that he would not mind if relief organizations dealt with the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, the SRRA. He is on record on that. But obviously he was not serious because when SPLA reciprocated by genuine concrete action and not promises, Sadiq backed down.

The discrepancy between Sadiq's statement and his government's supposedly corresponding action can only be attributed to lack of seriousness. Sadiq's real position is now fully exposed. According to him international relief must be channeled through Khartoum exclusively for the government held garrison towns. This, of course, does not take into account the fact that the 2 to 4 million people estimated to be at risk from starvation are not in these towns.

On the other hand, the position of the SPLA is clear. The SPLA is concerned for the well-being of all those who are genuinely in need on both sides and it believes that for the relief to be truly humanitarian and nonpolitical the victims on both sides must be served, otherwise the relief assumes political dimension. This basic SPLA stand is underlined by the four point message by the SPLM/SPLA leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior to Mr (Stefan Demichura), the WFP director for emergency operations in Sudan, via the director of the office of the commander in chief and chairman of SPLM/SPLA.

The text of that message which is dated 19th September 1986 reads as follows:

146/9/86 reference your message 054/9/86 about UN help relief. The following response to be conveyed to the director:

1. One flight: The first flight is approved for Yirol any time from now for Hercules 16 metric tons of food and medicine. SPLA forces in Yirol have been notified. Let us know exact date, time, specification of aircraft 48 hours before flight so that I make concrete coordination with our forces in Yirol.

2. Another flight: The second flight is approved for Wau at least 48 hours after the Yirol flight; The same Hercules 16 metric tons capacity, provided we are given list of contents in advance. Our forces around Wau have been alerted. Also let us know exact date, time and specifications of aircraft 48 hours before flight so that I make concrete coordiantion with our forces around Wau.

3. Only the above two flights as specified are approved and this is for emergency and as an indication of seriousness and concern by the SPLA for the population in both countryside and towns.

4. After above two flights the SPLA and the UN-WFP will then sit down to discuss details of an ongoing program for both towns and countryside, so as to come to agreement about proportion, places to fly relief to and from. Confirm and feed back. Date 19th September 1986.

And there ends the message by the SPLM/SPLA leader to the director of the WFP emergency operations in Sudan.

And the statement by the official SPLM/SPLA spokesman continues as follows: To the people of the south the SPLA has shown its good intentions and genuine concern for them, including those still resident in the Khartoum-controlled towns. Now, these people know for sure who stands against them and who is for them. Given Sadiq's intransigence and with a clear and clean conscience, the SPLA high Command hereby places all SPLA forces in War Zone No 1 in a maximum state of war.

All SPLA commanders and air defense units in Wau, Malakal, Juba and in all other areas are reminded that the initial order to shoot down any unauthorized aircraft flying over War zone 1 still stands. Similarly, any unauthorized convoys by land, river or rail to Wau, Malakal, or Juba are to be ambushed and their contents seized and distributed to the population.

Saidq's government and international relief organizations are hereby warned that any loss of life and material arising as the result of ignoring these orders will be purely their responsibility.

It is true that the south is vast and from time to time a convoy may slip through SPLA lines and safely reach Wau, Juba or Malakal. Sometimes a plane may also manage to land.

However, it is only a matter of time before the SPLA will destroy a convoy, sink a steamer, derail a train or shoot down another plane. In any of these cases responsibility will be borne by Khartoum and the relevant relief organizations for choosing to run the risk rather than pursue dialogue and agreement with the SPLA and the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, the SRRA.

SPLA Claims Successful Ambush of Government Troops

EA262052 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Gogrial Task Force composed of SPLA forces from Twik-Twik, (Mor-Mor), and Khazug [battalions] ambushed the enemy forces that ventured to go out to look for food at the vicinity of Gogrial town on 20 September 1986. The engagement,

which took place about 2 km from Gogrial town and lasted for 2 hours, left 2 enemy soldiers dead and several others wounded.

According to our correspondent in the area, the enemy soldiers ran in panic abandoning the rest of the sacks of durra that they had looted from the citizens. [passage omitted]

In another development, SPLA units of Twik-Twik [Battalion] under command of First Lieutenant (Pasquale Deng Pagat) ambushed the enemy soldiers near Gogrial hospital killing three and wounding many others. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Party States Election Participation Conditions

NC300747 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 30 (AFP) — The main legal opposition party in Tunisia, the Movement of Democratic Socialist (MDS), has issued a series of five conditions aimed at "guaranteeing political pluralism" for its participation in national elections called for November 2.

The party gave the government a week to respond to the demands, after which time it said it would decide whether to boycott the vote.

Another major opposition grouping, the Islamic Tendency Movement, which was banned in 1981 but whose existence is tolerated by the authorities, has already announced it will boycott the elections, while the Communist Party and the Progressive Socialist Rally have said they would participate.

The five conditions announced by the MDS Monday included a demand that banned opposition newspapers be allowed to resume publication and that opposition candidates be given access to radio and television.

It also called on authorities to repeal "arbitrary repressive measures" taken against opposition militants and to release MDS leader Ahmed Mestiri from house arrest and restore his civic rights.

Mr. Mestiri, 61, was jailed for four months in April for organising an unauthorised demonstration protesting the U.S. raid against Libya. His sentence was commuted to house arrest in June.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Ministry States 10 Moroccan Soldiers Killed

LD291610 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers: A communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry today stated that 10 Moroccan soldiers were killed on 21 September when ALPS fighters attacked troops of theMoroccan Royal Forces in Ouadi Chedmia near Farsioua in Western Sahara.

The communique noted that a number of Moroccan soldiers were wounded in the attack and that the Saharan fighters destroyed a 120-mm mortar, a heavy 14.5-mm machinegun, and a number of trenches.

UGANDA

Museveni Outlines Government Priorities

EA270212 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Museveni has arrived in Fort Portal to a tumultuous welcome. Addressing thousands of people at the Boma ground, the president thanked the people of Kabarole and Kasese for their great contribution to the war effort that removed bad regimes in the country.

He said one of the priorities of the government today is to intensify agricultural production. He said in order to achieve this, government is in the process of importing agricultural machinery. He said the target is that at least every subcounty should have two tractors in addition to other agricultural implements like hoes and pangas. Seven million hoes have already been ordered from China and they are expected to arrive soon.

The second priority is road repair. He said there is a program to regrade the main roads. The road from Busunju to Hoima has already been repaired under this program. Some selected roads will be tarmacked. This will be done partly with foreign assistance and partly through the government's own efforts.

Other priorities include the provision of trucks to facilitate the transportation of crops and the creation of a large storage capacity.

On the problem of high prices, he said the government will try to find a solution in the next 6 to 7 months. The measures to be taken include increasing production of local commodities as well as imports and to stop smuggling. He said the government is ready to assist the farmers of Kabarole if they initiate the creation of their own cooperative union.

On tea estates, the president said these can be easily rehabilitated and made productive in 3 months. The tea factories are already in the process of being rehabilitated and should be working any time. He promised that the government will find a solution to the shortage of labor on the tea estates, which shortage he attributed to low wages paid to workers.

The president also promised that some areas in the district like (Kibito) subcounty which were ravaged by war will be given the same rehabilitation consideration like Luwero.

On the security of the country, the president said he has no apology for creating a powerful force to safeguard security. He said anybody who tampers with our security must be crushed.

The president warned persistent and incorrigible people who are bent on destroying security that they will be dealt with using maximum force. He reiterated that the truth is the main weapon which the NRM [National Resistance Movement] will use to defeat those elements. He added, however, that the NRM prefers reconciliation and discussion with those who are willing to come to an understanding.

He revealed that 400 former soldiers captured during fighting in the north are now being held in Luzira Prison. [passage omitted]

President Condemns Import Delays

EA291641 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has accused some officials in the Bank of Uganda and the Ministry of Commerce for frustrating government efforts to import reasonable quantities of essential commodities in the country. The president was addressing a huge rally in the Ruwenzori Square in Kasese town over the weekend.

He said the country would be having reasonable quantities of sugar, salt, soap, including paper [as heard], blankets and hoes if some officials at the Bank of Uganda and the Ministry of Commerce are not bogging down the processing of the necessary documents. He said that money for these commodities has been approved and released a long time ago and some are to be procured through the barter trade arrangements, but wondered why some of these items are taking a long time to arrive.

Mr Museveni revealed that a ministerial delegation is now in Europe negotiating the supply of tractors. He said that it was the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government's intention to avail at least one tractor for every subcounty in Uganda along with bush caterpillars and wood loaders to help in the clearing of farms.

On the operation of industries in Kasese, the president expressed disappointment to hear that for the last 1 month there has been no production of cement at (Hima) cement factory due to power failure. He said that the government had already released funds to ensure that at least 300 tons of cement are produced at (Hima) daily.

Regarding Katwe salt project, the president disclosed that an experiment on the new type of metal alloy called titanium is giving positive results. This will be used in the place of the old type which was corroded by salt water at Lake Katwe.

Studies are also under way regarding Kilembe mines and he hoped that soon the government will come up with a solution to the problem of the mines which ceased production in 1978.

On the general development of Kasese District, the president pledged to institute special development programs for the Districts of Kasese and Bundibugyo because their development was neglected by past regimes.

Reacting to the district administrator's report on the activities of the Rwenzururu movement [a postindependence attempt at secession by some ethnic Ambas and Konjos in Toro District, western Uganda], President Museveni said that the Rwenzururu should not think that they can defy his government as they did those of Amin and Obote. He appealed to them to stop the recruitment of young men in their army and its coffee smugglers across the border. He called on them to come down and join others in the development of the district.

Mr Museveni warned that whoever is misguiding the Rwenzururus should stop it because he is leading them along a dangerous path.

The president reported to a jubilant rally that the NRA counteroffenisve had already succeeded in crushing the combined armies of Amin, Obote, and Bazilio Okello in northern Uganda and it is now in the process of eliminating pockets of resistance in the north of Kitgum. He warned troublemakers who think fighting is their hobby to stop it, saying that there is no place the NRA cannot reach.

Museveni Addresses Officers of Former Armies
EA292128 Kampala Domestic Service in Englsih
1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has reassured officers of the former UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], UFA [Uganda Freedom Army], and FDA [Federal Democratic Army] currently undertaking political education in Mbarara [southwest Uganda] that they have nothing to fear from the NRM if they do not cause any worry. Addressing the officers at Mbarara barracks today, President Museveni said being a member of former armies is not a crime, but one's individual behavior [as heard]. He explained that in the past, the Army served the interests of those who were in power.

The president reiterated that some of the officers will be integrated into the new Army and those who will not be absorbed will be given facilities to rehabilitate themselves. He warned, however, that there is no excuse for criminals, who will have to face the law, pointing out that there is a limit to NRM patience for those who persist in criminal acts.

He revealed that a general recruitment will soon be carried out to balance representation in the Army. He emphasized that the Army will never be allowed to kill and (?disturb) the people, saying this is a sacrilege.

Earlier, President Museveni cautioned officers and men of the (?46th) Battalion Mbarara, to guard against the deadly AIDS disease. He advised them to be careful in fraternizing with members of the opposite sex.

On the situation in the north, he informed them that Uganda is cooperating with the Sudanese Government to eliminate the rebels.

Army To Start Recruitment 14 Oct
EA271516 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that a general recruitment into the NRA [National Resistance Army] will begin in 19 districts around the middle of next month. The exercise will take place from 14 October to 19 November.

All intending candidates must be Ugandan nationals and males aged between 17 and 25. All intending candidates must have minimum education of primary seventh.

CHAD

GUNT Factions To Cooperate, End Division

AB281155 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] We just received from the GUNT's press services a report on an agreement related to the unfortunate events that took place on 4 and 5 September 1985 in (?Taya). Here is the content of the agreement:

"After detailed analysis of the unfortunate events that took place in (?Taya) from 4 to 5 September 1985 and their extremely adverse effects on the GUNT in general and the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) in particular, the two sides involved learned a lesson from them and agreed to end the division and to work hand in hand in our struggle for freedom both within the GUNT and the FAT while reaffirming the unwavering commitment to the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT)-FAT principles which are: the fight for social justice and social progress, the struggle against tribalism and regionalism, and the achievement of national unity." Our task is to consolidate the FROLINAT, and through it the GUNT. We shall then be able to fight the backward imperialistic forces.

"Through this agreement, the head of state is committed to safeguarding justice and equality of all the militants. The president and all the comrade militants affected by the agreement are compelled to facilitate, by all available means, the return of all our comrades involved in one way or another in the events on 4 and 5 September 1985.

The present agreement will come into effect when it is signed. Issued at Bardai on 22 August 1986. For the GUNT-FAT, Goukouni Oueddei; for the coordinators, (Elhadj Guisse Yousouf), (Elhadj Mahamat Sidick), (Mahamat Goukouni Kordo), (Mahamat Bechir) (?acting for) (Abacar Seid)."

GABON

Presidential Elections 9 Nov; Bongo Candidate

AB262152 Paris AFP in French 2030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Libreville, 25 Sep (AFP) — Gabonese presidential elections will be held on 9 November 1986, it was announced on 25 September in a communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG).

Following the third ordinary congress of the party, Gabonese President Omar Bongo was nominated on 20 September as the PDG presidential candidate. The Political Bureau specifies that the electoral campaign will take place from 8 October to 8 November. It was further learned that during the campaign, the head of state would visit the country's provincial capitals. [passage omitted]

President Bongo Receives Mozambican Envoy

AB271111 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Bongo pursued his activities at the Palais de la Renovation yesterday. First, the head of state received the Mozambican minister of cooperation, Jacinto Veloso, who presented him with a message from his Mozambican counterpart, Marshal Samora Machel. Asked about the purpose of the meeting, Jacinto Veloso, the Mozambican minister of cooperation, said he delivered a message from one head of state to another. On other aspects of the meeting, he said he had conveyed thanks from President Samora Machel to the father of the new deal for, and I quote: his understanding for and solidarity with our country and our difficulties, unquote. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Mobutu Opens MPR Central Committee Ordinary Session

AB281611 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday opened the deliberations of the 12th ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee. There are seven points on the agenda for the session, namely: the economic, financial, and monetary situation of the country; the budget for the 1987 fiscal year; the revision of the standing orders of the MPR Central Committee; the running of the organs of the MPR, particularly the Political Bureau; the organization of the fourth congress of the MPR; the 20th anniversary of the party and the legislative and municipal elections; and finally, the examination of reports on disciplinary issues. [passage omitted]

Opposition Criticizes Dispatch of Troops to Togo

AB281726 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Sep (AFP) — The Congolese Trade Union Federation (FSC, Zairian clandestine trade union movement), in a message sent to the press on Saturday in Brazzaville, considers the dispatch of Zairian troops to Togo as a "gross" interference in Togolese domestic affairs. Through such a gesture of solidarity "between dictators", the FSC stated, President Mobutu Sese Seko attempts to assume a certain "leadership" on the continental scene in the defense of "Machiavellian" interests in contempt of the aspirations of the African peoples.

"Why has Mr Mobutu (...) never bothered to place some elements of (his) army of 'subjugation' at the disposal of neighboring Angola, which is confronted with South African aggression?", wonders the FSC, which furthermore accuses President Mobutu of seeking to overthrow certain progressive and anti-Zionist regimes with the assistance of Israel. The creation of the FSC by a group of Zairian opposition members to "fight" the National Union of Zairian Workers (the sole workers union in Zaire), accused of "deluding the working class", was announced in August 1982 in a communique reaching Yaounde.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Calls Eyadema on Commando Attack
AB261750 Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 26 Sep (AFP) — Captain Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman and head of state of Burkina Faso, called his Togolese counterpart, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, early on 24 September to express the "compassion of the Burkinabe people and the revolutionary government" to the "brotherly and friendly people of Togo" following the attack perpetrated by an armed commando in the night of 23 and 24 September in Lome. The attack left 13 dead.

Minister Compaore Denies Involvement in Togo Plot
AB292257 Paris AFP in French 2207 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (AFP) — Burkina Faso "has nothing to do" with the commando attack last Tuesday night against the Togolese capital of Lome, Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state in charge of justice, affirmed Monday in an interview with Radio France International.

The second in command in the Burkinabe regime was responding to accusations leveled Monday by Togolese Minister of Interior Kpotivi Lacle against Burkina Faso. Lacle had affirmed, based on the "confessions" of members of the commando unit imprisoned by the Togolese Army, that the commandos had been recruited and trained in Ghana before receiving military training in Burkina Faso.

"We have no denial to make ... we had nothing to do with it," he affirmed.

"We understand the Togolese authorities, who are still in a state of shock over the events and are casting accusations which lack coherence, but we hope they will calm down," he said. "We are trying to transcend this passion, and stoically control the situation," he added.

Burkina plans to develop "relations of good-neighborliness with the Togolese people," he concluded.

Togo Envoy Expected in Ouagadougou To Discuss Coup
NC301013 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept 30 (AFP) — A special envoy from Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema is expected here Tuesday to discuss Togo's accusations that Burkina Faso was involved in last week's coup attempt against General Eyadema, officials here said.

The officials said that Head of State Thomas Sankara would refrain from officially responding to the Togolese charges until after having met with the envoy.

Monday Burkinabe officials reacted angrily to accusations by Gen Eyadema that the 60 coup plotters had been trained in Burkina Faso and Ghana, although he avoided directly accusing the two governments of involvement.

But Togo's Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle charged Monday that 200 Burkinabe soldiers had been assembled near the two countries' border to help topple Gen Eyadema.

Late Monday the deputy leader of Burkina Faso's leftwing government, Captain Blaise Compaore, called on the regime's militants to avoid responding to "provocation" from the Togolese authorities.

Speaking to reporters during a visit here by a senior Ghanaian official, Kodjo Tsikata, Capt Compaore said the Togolese accusations could understandably be explained "by the psychological shock" the Lome authorities had undergone as a result of the coup attempt.

Relations have long been tense between the pro-Western Eyadema regime and the closely allied radical governments in Ghana and Burkina Faso.

Sankara Receives Special Envoy of Ghana's Rawlings
AB292313 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, this afternoon received in audience Comrade Kojo Tsikata, member of the PNDC and special envoy of Ghanaian president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings.

Comrade Tsikata was accompanied to the meeting by Captain Blaise Compaore. At the conclusion of the audience, the special envoy of the Ghanaian president discussed with the press the aim of his visit.

[Begin Tsikata recording in English fading into French translation] I have come here on an ordinary, routine visit to bring to the comrade president of Burkina Faso a message from Chairman Jerry John Rawlings and also to discuss topics of mutual interest concerning some joint projects that we have been trying to realize together. [end recording]

French Adviser Mitterrand Discusses Visa Issue
AB260846 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] President Thomas Sankara yesterday received in audience Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, the deputy adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs. At the conclusion of his audience, Mr Mitterrand told our reporter, Yacouba Traore the purpose of his visit to Burkina Faso:

[Begin recording] [Mitterrand] We held usual and traditional talks. I was on a visit in the subregion and I came to Burkina Faso, and I intend to return. I took this opportunity to review various issues such as bilateral cooperation and other matters. We discussed personal issues as well as issues on relations between President Thomas Sankara and France.

[Traore] People have been talking more and more about a possible visit of President Mitterrand to Burkina Faso. Did you discuss the issue with President Sankara. If so, could you tell us about this visit?

[Mitterrand] It is true that there will be a visit. You know that this kind of visit is announced through a joint communique from the two Presidencies. As for the dates, the precise days and the various arrangements, (?I cannot tell you).

[Traore] Your Excellency, France has just imposed entry visas for various countries with the exception of the EEC member-countries and Switzerland. These new measures were taken within the framework of the facilities granted to the EEC member-states and Switzerland notwithstanding (?and within the framework of other agreements signed with the EEC member-states). We also know that France has signed various agreements with African countries. Does this mean that the agreements signed with EEC member-states are more important than the ones signed with African countries?

[Mitterrand] I reject the last part of your question. However, I will respond nevertheless. There is no difference between the various agreements France has signed with other countries. No one agreement is more important than the other. One should understand that this visa decision has been made under tragic circumstances and they had to be taken very quickly. You are aware of the circumstances, you have heard of the attacks in Paris, the people killed almost everywhere, and more attacks every day. Drastic measures had to be taken immediately.

Why is the European Community, in particular, not affected by these measures? Simply because as a result of the agreements that we have signed with Europe, great progress has been made as far as European integration is concerned compared with the agreements existing between France and Africa. Technically speaking, I mean that, for example, in Europe passports are not required. How can you require visas while passports no longer exist? In Europe, we have a common passport. In other words, I am a member of the country Europe. So, it is difficult to require visas for members of the same community, which explains a bit the difference existing between the agreements signed between France and the European countries and between France and some African countries.

It is not a retaliatory measure against friendly African countries, (?and particularly against Burkina where we are now). You must realize that it is easier for a Burkinabe to obtain a visa for France than it is for an American, for example, because it is free of charge and because it is issued for short stays without consulting Paris or European central records. So, there are different types of visas. Well, let us not exaggerate; it is a short-term measure taken due to exceptional circumstances. It is an exceptional measure, and I understand your question concerning the differences that may exist, but I also urge you to try to understand our point of view. [end recording]

GHANA

Paper Concurs With Rawlings on Military Intervention

AB270854 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Ghanaian Times* comments on two observations made last Thursday by the PNDC chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. First he deplored the situation whereby some governments contract outside powers to protect them against their own people, and second he advised the military, which takes over power to correct the mistakes of civilian administrations which deny their peoples freedom and justice, not to use the same tools to perpetuate that denial.

The *Times* points out that a government that has to rely on outside protection against its own people runs the nation more on dictatorial lines. It becomes oppressive and does not listen to its people, even to very constructive criticisms. Such a government cannot be doing the people's wish. It cannot be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. It is a government by some people for a few against the majority. Such a government has compromised its sovereignty, and thereby renders that nation's independence meaningless.

According to the *Times*, the position of the Third World, political or economic, has been worsened by the presence of foreign powers in some countries. This is because such powers usually have other motives. These include the strategic nature of the country's location, a forwarding base for the sale of the foreign powers' military ware, a scare to progressive nations in the subregion, and the protection of vital economic interests. The *Times* emphasizes that foreign military powers will never protect the interests of the local people. It is their own, and that of their countries of orign, that they are out to protect.

On the responsibilities of military governments, the paper says members of a military regime who use their positions to amass wealth at the expense of the progress of the people, are nothing short of a gang of armed robbers. This is because with their guns by their side while they do the plundering, they leave the poor civilians with no choice but to look on meekly with the so-called clever ones among them aligning themselves with the plunderers and joining the loot.

The *Times* points out that the military in the developing countries must use their knowledge and experience to bring about the aspirations of their people. They must be in the vanguard as spectators [as heard] of the land and its people, while at the same time using their immense resources to help the people on development projects. That way, the people will see them as true allies and not as weapons used in supressing their freedom and aspirations. That was the *Ghanaian Times*, which adds, the ongoing process in Ghana aims at just that.

General Says Country Not To Depend on Foreign Troops

AB271903 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 27 Sep (AFP) — Ghana will never appeal to foreign troops to "protect its territorial integrity," the Ghana Armed Forces commander, General Arnold Quainoo stated on Saturday at Akuse near Accra at the end of a 10-day military exercise.

If Ghana were to be attacked, he added, Ghanaians alone would assume the responsibility of defending their country.

Gen Quainoo, who is also a member of the PNDC in power, stated: "All of us are responsible for the entire national defense and we should best take advantage of all the institutions of our country to combat the enemy."

LIBERIA

Ruling NDPL, Opposition Parties Begin Talks

AB261052 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL — ruling party) and three of the four main opposition parties have begun another series of talks on reconciliation, the independent *Observer* newspaper reported on Thursday. These talks brought together on Wednesday the secretaries general of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Unity Party (UP), the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), and the leaders of the NDPL, the *Observer* pointed out. The meeting took place in the presence of religious authorities under the auspices of Robert Bright, former president of the Liberal Party, the ruling party under late President William Tolbert, who was overthrown in 1980 by the current head of state, Samuel Doe, according to the same source.

Mr Bright's delegation indicated that the meeting, which lasted 5 hours, led to an agreement for a new meeting which, according to the same source, constitutes "a sign of hope."

It will be recalled that last May, an attempt by the Council of Churces to open a dialogue with the opposition failed.

NIGERIA

Paper Blames Eyadema for Coup Attempt in Togo

AB280642 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Herald* examines the recent coup attempt in Togo and attributes it to the long grip of President Gnassingbe Eyadema to the reigns of government for the past 19 years. Contrary to the assertion by the Togolese authorities that the disturbances were carried out by external dissidents, the paper believes that the abortive coup has to do with President Eyadema's inability to meet the yearnings and aspirations of the people of that country.

TOGO

Eyadema Confirms Commandos Trained in Ghana, Burkina

AB291653 Paris AFP in French 1607 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Lome 29 Sep (AFP) — The 60 commandos who took part in the coup attempt in the Togolese capital last week were recruited in Ghana, where they underwent intensive training that was then completed in Burkina Faso, according to the statements made by the prisoners and reported by Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema on Monday.

Interior Minister Kpotivi Djidjogbe Lacle had already stated, during his news conference in the morning, that the members of the commando, who were arrested in Lome last week, had confessed that they had been trained for several months in Ghana and Burkina Faso.

During a long interview with the international press, the Togolese head of state, who refused to accuse the leaders of these two countries, however, stated that he was waiting for their reactions following the statements made by the prisoners that these two countries are involved in the coup attempt.

Last week, Ghana denied any involvement in this coup while the Burkinabe authorities said that they were "outraged" by the Togolese accusations, according to a source close to the CNR (in power in Ouagadougou).

The Togolese head of state then told newsmen that he would call for a meeting of the Entente Council which groups Ivory Coast, Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. [passage omitted]

Questioned on the representativeness of those opposed to the Lome regime, notably that of Mr Guilchrist Olympio, the Togolese head of state emphasized that the latter had no popular base, and that he had already been working out intrigues for several years to overthrow the present government. [passage omitted] General Eyadema stressed particularly that a first attempt, perpetrated in 1977, had been foiled. The Togolese president noted that the population of Lome mobilized itself alongside the Army, within whose ranks there is no complicity with the insurgents, he said.

On Monday, Lome recovered its usual liveliness, especially in the markets of the town, while inextricable traffic jams are again developing at rush hours.

Interior Minister Lacle Gives News Conference

AB292130 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[News conference by Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the RPT and minister of interior, on 29 September 1986 in Lome — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the night of 23 September to Wednesday 24 September 1986, some serious events occurred in Lome, our capital.

The aim of these events was to overthrow the present political regime in Togo by assassinating the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. According to the arrested terrorists, after killing the head of state, the targets that were to be taken over were the national radio, the Interarms Regiment Camp of Tokoin where the head of state normally resides, the national gendarmerie camp, and the rapid intervention force camp near the party school. The beginning of the implementation of this sinister enterprise led to the killing of eight innocent persons of Togolese and foreign origin. In reality, Togo has undergone nothing less than a destabilization attempt on its democratically elected regime, an attempt carried out by a gang of terrorist aggressors carrying very powerful and destructive equipment. The weapons recovered from the terrorists are numerous, as you can see in front of us here. I do not know if it is necessary to read out to you the list of the weapons, but I think it is necessary. Here, in front of you are explosives: about 110 kilograms of explosives, 7 pyrotechnic detonators, 2 electric detonators, and 2 electric firing systems. They also had safety fuses. That is all as far as explosives are concerned. Concerning weapons: They had 3 rocket launchers, 21 rockets, 37 guns, 9 automatic pistols, 61 grenades, and 7 commando knives. There was also a large quantity of ammunition: 7,000 7.62 mm bullets, 24,000 7.25 mm bullets, 32,000 7.65 mm bullets, and 100 9 mm bullets. You can see the accessories: 14 P.A. [expansion unknown] clips, 146 guns, 2 pairs of binoculars, 1 commando rope, 4 cloth belts, 8 radio sets [words indistinct], 3 pairs of low heel shoes, 3 pairs of gloves and combat helmets. You can also see red and white bandeaux used as identification signs.

So, this equipment was recovered from the terrorist aggressors. I hereby immediately read out to you their names. I want to point out right now that out of the 20, there are 7 of African origin, and 13 Togolese nationals born or residing in Ghana. There is oneMalian, one Burkina Faso national, three Ghanaian nationals, and one Niger national. Let us point out that they are all residing in Ghana. Their names are: Baba Ali, of Malian nationality and residing in Ghana; Koffi Walagnon, Ghanaian nationality, residing in Ghana; Yakubu Moussa, of Burkinabe nationality, residing in (Sekansi); Ali (Omourou), of Malian nationality, residing in Accra; (Voke) Koffi, of Ghanaian nationality, residing in Accra; Komlangan Jade, of Ghanaian nationality, residing in Aflao, not far from Lome; and Mandi Lawali, of Niger nationality, residing in Kumasi, Ghana. Those of Togolese nationality are: Kagni Sakpa, of Togolese naitonality, residing in Ghana; Djebela Ilyasu, of Togolese nationality, residing in Ghana; Sule Me Mohammed Tebini of Togolese nationality, residing in Ghana; Afadjinou Koffi alias Lucien, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Zekpa Anani, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Amenou Mawuli Totche, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Lawson Tevi Crespin alias Magnon, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Abovi Kodjo, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Dodji Koffi, of Togolese nationality, residing in Aflao; Atayi Assion, formerly known as James, of Togolese nationality, residing in Aflao; Mensah Anani, of Togolese nationality, residing in Ivory Coast; Adoyi Akwe Adotevi Mawugnon, of Togolese nationality, residing in Lome-Tokoin; and Amousou Koffi Karl, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra.

So, in the night of 23 to 24 September 1986, several groups of persons from Ghana came into Lome through Akosombo in the west, and tried to jeopardize the internal security of the Togolese state, by attacking various sensitive areas in the capital with arms. Eight people were killed in the fighting. Among them were six in a landrover vehicle who were firing on the civilian population. Let us point out immediately that of the six persons aboard the landrover vehicle, and who were all in military gear, two bore Ghanaian military identity cards. They are: Adzra, sergeant major in the Ghanaian Army who was carrying a weapon authorization certificate No 170794 issued by the headquarters of the Provisional National Defense Council and valid up to 30 September 1986. Therefore he was bearing a weapons supply permit issued by the police headquarters in Accra and valid until 30 September 1986. This clearly demonstrates that he is a soldier currently serving in the Ghanaian Army. The second Ghanaian aboard the vehicle was Avevor, a corporal, was also bearer of a Ghanaian military identity card, No 171461.

The same person also had in his pocket a weapon authorization certificate No 174461, valid until 30 September 1986. These documents found in the landrover vehicle lead us to believe that they were, in fact, Ghanaian soldiers. Some civilians were wounded by the bullets of the aggressors who were shooting indiscriminately and six civilians were killed. Several private vehicles were either commandeered from their legitimate owners by the terrorists or destroyed. The investigations that followed immediately enabled us to draw the following conclusions:

1. A group of 60 persons of various nationalities was recruited, trained, and maintained by the Governments of Ghana and Burkina Faso, with the aim of assassinating the Togolese head of state and overthrowing the regime. During their operations, they were trained by Ghanaian soldiers.

2. The majority of the attackers are either Togolese nationals born in Ghana or residing there, or Ghanaians of Togolese origin. The objectives assigned to the attackers, were the assassination of the head of state, first, taking over the national radio station and some sensitive areas among which was the gendarmerie.

According to the terrorists who were arrested, the recruitment of the attackers took place in Ghana by Amah Ayayi, alias Hot Blood Karl Attipoe, and El Hadj Iddrissu, all from Togo and residing in Ghana and in the pay of Guilchrist Olympio, and Captain Francisco Lawson, retired, assisted by non-commissioned officers of the Ghanaian Army. One of them, according to one of the arrested terrorists, is called Sergeant Dobleyou.

Still according to the arrested persons, the recruits, after making several contacts and moves which were more or less official, were able to recruit about 60 youth. Their military training began after this. The training of these young recruits took place at Gondar Barracks and at Afienya Camp near Accra. The recruits were therefore trained in Ghana, at Gondar Barracks, and at the Afienya Camp near Accra. [passage indistinct]

They headed for Ouagadougou. In Ouagadougou they were met by the Ghana ambassador to Burkina Faso. [passage indistinct]

On 15 September 1986, the attackers, about 60 individuals, gathered at Kubakorpe near Lome but in Ghanaian territory. Their head, Amah Ayayi, alias Hot Blood — his name is cited often — informed them that the attack would take place in the night of 23 to 24 September 1986. A first group of about 20 persons was selected. The members of that group, who were charged with assassinating the head of state, entered Lome individually between 21 and 22 September 1986 using false Togolese identity cards. They gathered in a house near the Oba building at Tokoin (Koreba) quite near the presidential route of Lome 2 at the Inter-Service Regiment Camp. A team of this group of 20 was expected to shoot the president of the Republic and kill him, while the others were to divert attention by planting explosives and exploding them in several districts of Lome, and by shooting in various spots in the capital in order to confuse the security forces. Several sub-groups were formed with code names prepared by Major Lumor of the border guards of Aflao, Ghana, on our western border. [passage omitted]

But before the ongoing investigations are concluded, it is necessary to recall the following facts: all the terrorists say they were trained in Ghana for the handling of weapons, the planting of explosives, and various military techniques of destabilization. Secondly, all the assailants say that they took off from Ghana to participate in the destabilization attempt of 23 September; thirdly, all the aggressors admit that they came to Togo to overthrow the regime by assassinating President Eyadema. All — almost all — say they went through Burkina Faso for further military training.

In the light of the arrests made [words indistinct] we can give the following information: the criminal commando was comprised of about 60 persons who arrived in Ghana in successive batches. On the final day and the final hour, vehicles full of heavily-armed assailants directly entered Lome from Ghana. Some of these vehicles had no license plates, one was licensed in Ghana, and others had Togolese license plates.

During the various operations of attack, the terrorist attackers forced several civilians out of their personal cars and from several taxis, and used their cars for their urban acts of piracy launched on innocent passers-by.

But who is behind these acts of destabilization of the Togolese regime? Who are these people who resort to terrorism to achieve their aim? Who arms these criminal hands to assassinate the head of state? According to statements received from arrested persons, they are (1) Guilchrist Olympio; (2) Lawson Francisco, former captain in the Togolese Armed Forces; (3) Isidore Lazo; (4) (Professor Agbedjan); (5) Arma Ayayi alias Santo. It should be recalled that the first two — Guilchrist Olympio and Lawson Francisco were already directly implicated in the 1977 mercenary affair. They were tried and convicted.

What has just happened is serious but not surprising, because as far back as 1984, the Togolese head of state had drawn the attention of the president of the Republic of Ghana to the subversive activities of a group of Togolese exiles resident in Ghana who planned to commit acts of sabotage in Togo and execute a coup d'etat with the support of Ghanaian soldiers. In fact, in the same letter dated 3 July 1984, to be precise, the Togolese president wrote to his Ghanaian counterpart, and I quote: According to information reaching me from reliable sources, Togolese exiles resident in Ghana with Guilchrist Olympio and Bolito Olympio at their head, intend to lauch a coup attempt in Togo. This operation was to be carried out with the help of men hand-picked from the Ghanaian Army or Ghanaian war veterans. The president of the Republic of Togo further went on to draw his Ghanaian counterpart's attention thus: The group also proposes to launch commandos to sabotage certain vital centers in Togo, namely: the RPT House, where we are now and the Deux Fevrier Hotel. And to successfully carry out this operation, the head of state informed his counterpart in Ghana in 1984 about the transportation means at the disposal of these exiles.

The letter, a passage of which I have just quoted, it must be recalled, was written on 3 July 1984, and was delivered by myself at the head of a delegation in Accra to the Ghanaian president the next day, that is on 4 July 1984. This letter was meant to convince the Ghanaian president to take all the necessary measures to prevent the implementation of such a criminal plan of destruction planned by the Olympio brothers. Unfortunately, nothing was done in that direction. And on 3 August 1985, exactly 1 year later at 2000, we experienced the first explosions in Togo. [passage omitted]

Today, in the face of the new situation created following the criminal assassination attempts and destabilization of 23 September, 1986 by a group of people from Ghana, you yourselves can draw your own conclusions. The facts are there, quite clear and precise. The program, established since 1984 and brought to the attention of President Rawlings the same year, was almost carried out point by point with the cowardly attack of the terrorist military assailants on 23 September as its climax. Our relief and our victory is that among the terrorists arrested are those who planted explosives in 1985. [passage omitted]

For all these criminals, ladies and gentlemen, the judiciary procedure will regularly be responsibly followed.. The law will be responsibly and (?correctly) pursued, in accordance with the degree of responsibility of each of them. The president of the Republic of Togo and head of state will, as soon as possible, and in accordance with norms, indicate the poltitical and diplomatic aftermath that is fitting to be given at the national and international levels to these painful events. [passage omitted]

Zaire's Mobutu Expresses Support at End of Visit

AB291558 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire left Lome this morning after a visit that enabled him to personally express his support and sympathy to President Eyadema and the Togolese people following the terrorist attacks on Lome last week. The Zairian head of state was seen off at the Lome International Airport by his brother and friend President Gnassingbe Eyadema. [passage omitted]

Before leaving the Inter-Services Regiment Camp this morning for the airport, the Zairian president answered a question by a reporter on his impressions after all that he has just seen in Lome:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, as soon as you heard of the sad events that occurred in our capital in the night of 23 to 24 September, you expressed your solidarity for the Togolese people and your brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. In addition, you personally came and saw what happened. Now that you are leaving Lome, what are your impressions and what do you feel?

[Mobutu] Thank you very much for your question. I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to faithfully convey my sincere gratitude to my Togolese brothers and sisters for the warm and friendly welcome they accorded me and my delegation. What is unfortunate in this Africa is that it is only the heads of state who ensure stability and peace in their countries who are always selected as targets. What is also unfortunate is that it is some sister countries, which, instead of being serious and honest neighbors, do the contrary of what they are expected to do, although it has been proved on many occasions that those who play this game eventually become victims of their own bad behavior. This is what I sincerely regret concerning what has just happened to our Togolese brothers. I was not even in Kinshasa, I was in the interior of my country when I was surprised by the international press reports. I then rushed back to Kinshasa to phone my brother who told me that he was doing well and had the situation under control. Although our Central Committee was holding a meeting, I decided, as you know and said, to come to Lome. Perhaps my presence in Lome did not bring anything to my Togolese counterpart but I think that solidarity must not only be shown through words but rather, through acts and gestures. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Rumors on Clashes Banned; Offenders Face Arrest

AB292318 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Following the terrorist attack on our country last week, certain individuals have been taking delight in spreading false rumors about the clashes in the districts of Lome, clashes which are merely figments of their imagination, but which are capable of sowing seeds of fear and panic among the peaceful inhabitants of the capital.

To end this irresponsible behavior, the public is requested to arrest any person spreading such false rumors while awaiting the security forces. Everyone is reminded that all information about order and security in the capital must mainly come from the radio, the television, and from the national press.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Fighting in Five Provinces

MB291546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The UNITA movement's news agency, KUP, reports from Jamba in southern Angola that fighting between the movement and the Angolan forces, supported by Cuban and Soviet troops, is raging in at least five provinces.

The agency says a Soviet Mi-8 helicopter was shot down and 133 government soldiers killed in the fighting. UNITA gives its own casualties as 7 dead and 18 injured.

The fighting is reported to be taking place as far south as the Cunene and Namibe regions along the border with South-West Africa.

BBC Interviews UNITA Official on Peace Talks

MB261706 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yet again, UNITA is offering to hold peace talks with Angola's MPLA government. In the past, the MPLA have turned them down flat. This time UNITA has sent written proposals for a peace package to Luanda. It contains conditions agreed by UNITA's recent congress at their headquarters in Jamba in southeastern Angola.

UNITA's secretary for foreign affairs, (Tito Chingundji), is in London. Rick Wells aksed him what was in the package.

[Begin recording] [(Chingundji)] Well, for the time being, we think that the package has been sent to the MPLA, and we are waiting for the answer. We want to make it very clear that we are very serious about that. We stand very high chances of being very realistic on the outcome of it. So, we won't be mentioning it at this stage due to the precautions that we want to take.

[Wells] But as far as the MPLA government is concerned, this package, this peace offer, can be just propaganda on your part. What are you prepared to offer them as a gesture? Will you lay down your arms?

[(Chingundji)] I think we've been fighting for 10 years now, and there is no military solution to the conflict. I think this is the realization on both sides. We think we cannot go on with this kind of situation because the Angolan people are the ones who are paying highly the consequences of that. The only one's benefiting from that are the Soviets and the Cubans, and foreign forces. So, to that extent, we need to be serious because of the seriousness of the situation. So, it is up to the MPLA to show that they are serious and they mean to end with the conflict.

[Wells] How can they show that they are serious?

[(Chingundji)] The MPLA need to show that they are definitely Angolans and that they stand for the protection of the Angolan values and the Angolan people. For that, they need to define their position about the withdrawal of the foreign forces, and we need to talk seriously about that. We have been saying that we need to get rid of all foreign forces and that the Angolan people will decide by themselves the future of the country. So, the MPLA need to define to the population what the Cubans are doing in Angola. Are they there to protect the black Africans in South Africa? Why do they kill black Angolans? What are they doing? So the MPLA need to define that, and we think that with the package that we have proposed they need to be serious.

[Wells] You talk about getting rid of foreign forces. Are you prepared to give up any support you might have from South Africa?

[(Chingundji)] Again, I think it has been very misleading to judge the capacity and tenacity of the Angolan people waging this war with UNITA because of South African connections. It is a reality that we have to cope with, but we have made it extremely serious that it is not because of South Africa that we are fighting. There was, by 1975, an agreement signed with the Portuguese who colonized Angola. UNITA was part of the forces that were supposed to be part of the resolutions that were taken. So, the MPLA came in with the Cubans and the Soviets and all peaceful process was then disrupted. That's why the legitimacy of our armed combat continued with the support that we get from everywhere, not only South Africa, but today the United States and other European countries and African countries. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Independence Day Celebrated in Gaborone

Foreign Delegations Arrive

MB291335 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] At least two heads of state are now in Botswana for the country's 20th anniversary of independence celebrations. They are President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe. The other frontline leader, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is no longer coming, and he will be represented by a member of Angola's Politburo, Mr Pedro Maria Tonha, who will arrive this afternoon at 1530. President of Mozambique Samora Machel is yet to come. Former Tanzanian president Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who was also a former chairman of the Frontline States, has also arrived. The other guest who arrived this morning is His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, who will be representing the United Kingdom. The Indian vice president, Mr Venkataraman, also arrived this morning at 0730.

Due to arrive yesterday were the Chinese vice premier, Mr Li Peng, and the Soviet delegate, Mr (?Khalilov). The three southern African liberation movements will also be represented at the celebrations. The African National Congress will be represented by its leader, Mr Oliver Tambo. SWAPO will be

represented by its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma. Mr Mlambo will represent the Pan-Africanist Congress, the PAC. The United States is represented by the daughter of President Reagan, Miss Maureen Reagan. There are also delegates from Algeria, Norway, Sweden, the EEC, Lesotho, the African Development Bank, Malawi, and Kenya.

Greetings From PRC President

MB291337 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of China, Mr Li Xiannian, has sent a message of congratulations to the president, Dr Quett Masire, on the occasion of Botswana's 20th anniversary of independence. In his message, Mr Li said the independence of Botswana has opened a new historical era in the country. He said since independence, under the leadership of the late Sir Seretse Khama and now Dr Masire, the people and the government of Botswana have fully attained and upheld the four principles of democracy, development, self-reliance, and unity. The message also says over the past 20 years the Republic of Botswana has not only persevered in its independence, fraternity, and national dignity, but also adopted a policy suited to its conditions, bringing about a steady economic growth and mass improvement in the living standard of its people.

Mozambique's Machel Arrives

MB291804 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel arrived in Gaborone, Botswana this afternoon to take part in the celebrations of the country's 20th independence anniversary, which began at the national stadium this evening. The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution was warmly welcomed by President Quett Masire, who was accompanied by high-ranking officials. The Mozambican presidential delegation, which includes Minister of Information Teodato Hunguana; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Daniel Mbanze; Ambassador Francisco Madeira; and President Machel's personal assistant Fernando Honwana, was also greeted by the residents. [passage omitted]

Zambia's Kaunda Speaks

MB291807 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has called on Botswana to continue to build more love in the next 20 years in order to sustain peace, prosperity, and democracy. Dr Kaunda made the call when he addressed a kgotla [traditional] meeting in Kanye this morning. He said delegations were arriving in Botswana to come and praise Botswana for building a civilized nation. Dr Kaunda said that few nations achieved what Botswana had achieved in the past 20 years. He also said that in many nations in Africa and in other continents people were suffering and killing each other because of internal strife. He gave the example of South Africa where, he said, people had been divided by some misguided individuals, like President P.W. Botha, into tribes and according to their color. Dr Kaunda called Mr Botha a misguided brother who needs some medical examination as there was something wrong with him. He also called on people not to hate Mr Botha because of his color, but because of what he was doing. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE

Rebels Claim To Have Killed 134 Government Troops

AU291058 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 29 (AFP) — South African-backed rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance killed 134 government soldiers in clashes last week in the north of the country and near the capital, Maputo, rebel spokesman Paulo Oliveira said here Monday.

Mr Oliveira said the insurgents had captured the towns of Alto Molocue and Licuari in Zambezia Province, killing 126 government troops and taking eight prisoner.

Economic activity in Zambezia and Tete Provinces, both bordering on Malawi, have been severely disrupted by rebel activity and large sectors of the population face starvation.

On Sunday, the Mozambican news agency AIM said Army units in Zambezia had killed 18 insurgents in Milange District.

The spokesman said rebels also killed seven soldiers in an attack on the military headquarters of Maputo Province at Pessane, outside the capital. A bridge on the main rail line linking Maputo and the South African border was destroyed in the operation.

Government officials last week announced they were carrying out repairs to the line after an attack on a bridge six kilometers (four miles) from the frontier. The line also carries traffic to landlocked Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland.

The leftist government of President Samora Machel has accused South Africa of continuing to supply the rebels in violation of a 1984 non-aggression pact signed between the two countries. It has also charged Malawi with allowing the rebels to operate on its territory and threatened to install missiles on the countries' joint border unless the alleged assistance was halted.

Famine Affects 94,000 in Manica Province

MB291341 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] About 20,000 children face a serious risk of malnutrition in Manica Province. At this moment these children need foodstuffs and medicines. They are constantly on the move to escape the armed bandits who are still operating in that area.

The total number of people affected by famine in Manica Province has risen from 86,000 last year to 94,000 at this moment. The Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Disasters has silos with the capacity to store 2,400 tons of corn. Another consignment of 2,000 tons is expected next year.

PRC Envoy Says Projects Halted for Security Reasons

MB292006 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Zhang Baosheng, new PRC ambassador to Mozambique, said this afternoon that he was hopeful about an increase in cooperation between the two countreis. The PRC ambassador, who was addressing a news conference in Maputo on the occasion of PRC national day, which will be marked on Wednesday, disclosed that talks are presently being held and cooperation is expected to be the main topic of discussion.

It was stated at the news conference that the PRC has temporarily suspended its participation in various agricultural projects in our country due to security problems.

The latest example of cooperation in the field of agriculture is the imminent departure of 30 Mozambicans to the PRC where they will study agricultrue.

In his first meetign with national journalists, Zhang Baosheng spoke of the transformations presently taking place in PRC society.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Addresses Cape National Party Congress

Says No Election This Year

MB291831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 29, SAPA — There will be no general election this year, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced at the Cape congress of the ruling National Party tonight.

He told the opening of the congress in East London that Parliament's life ended in 1989, and there would be no election this year.

"But I appeal to voters to ensure that their names are on the voters roles."

He said although the Parliament's life ended in 1989, it remained the government's prerogative to call an election at any time. Tonight's meeting offered the last opportunity to announce an election for this year — meeting the minimum time requirements spacing an election's gazetting, the nomination day and a November 26 polling day.

At one point in his address Mr Botha interrupted his speech and said he had an important announcement to make. Turning to the media tables he said smiling:

"And to the press I want to say it is not the announcement they expect."

There was general laughter and he then proceeded to announce that agreement had been reached on the Lesotho highlands water scheme. Later he said there would definitely be no election this year.

Mr Botha himself triggered speculation about an early election when he told the party's federal congress in Durban in August that an election was coming "sooner than you think."

Two weeks later he repeated the remark at the NP's Orange Free State Congress in Bloemfontein. In Pretoria at the Transvaal congress a fortnight ago, his only comment was that he was amused at speculation about a general election in the press.

Warns Against 'Fear and Panic'

MB291617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 29, SAPA — The only things South Africans really had to be afraid of was the paralysing effect fear and panic could have on them, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in East London tonight. Mr Botha was addressing a public meeting opening the congress of the Cape National Party. He told his audience:

"We must not allow the fear of others to become our fear, or their panic to become our panic. Fear and panic are twin brothers. The only thing we really have to be afraid of is the paralysing effect which fear and panic can have on us. If fear and panic had dominated the lives of our predecessors, what would have happened to our freedom struggle. Would our language struggle have been successful, would our republican ideal have triumphed."

South Africa, he said, had encountered few problems "too great to solve."

Mr Botha said that for the large part of the 50 years during which he had been in public life, the National Party had been the rock and anchor which offered South Africa certainty and hope in the political field.

Mr Botha said he had also learned a number of other lessons.

"We cannot accept any constitutional model that does not fully account for the multi-cultural nature of our society. The approach of the National Party and the government is therefore unshakingly based on the acceptance of the realities of the circumstances in our society. Any such model must of necessity make provision for the protection of minority rights, the prevention of domination of one group over another, and the protection and furthering of the rich cultural diversity in our midst.

"We are a country of minorities... white, brown and black... a multi-cultural country. Our problems are unique and therefore our solutions must be unique. History has also taught us that constitutional reform should take place hand in hand with reform in every other sphere in life. Such reforms of structures and attitudes can only take place along the way of evolutionary reform in order to further the highest degree of peace, happiness and spiritual and material welfare of all in South Africa."

Mr Botha said many questions existed round the future of reform for the black communities in the republic. These questions would also have to be answered on the basis of the truth which he had just mentioned. "None of us must for a moment be so naive as to think that the demands being made on us in exchange for the aversion of sanctions have anything to do with the extension of black rights and black living conditions." The government was already engaged on resolving these problems.

"But the faster the pace of our reform, the louder they shout at us.

"We no longer have to proclaim our achievements concerning the political, economic or social upliftment of our black communities from the rooftops. We are growing tired of making excuses for facts that are commonly known. To us they are important, but to those who seek our downfall, they are irrelevant."

It appeared that the Western world was unconcerned about the realities of the South African situation while the communists were seeking the downfall of democracy and the existing order for a number of reasons. South Africa's task was, therefore, to look at its own situation and to find answers to the challenges facing it.

"Domestically and internationally, circumstances are such that people are taking stock of the state of the South African nation on a daily basis and are proposing different solutions.

"There is a question which goes to the root of our problems and to which the answer will determine whether this country will be a constantly shining bright star or a meteor destined to crash in some god-forsaken place. The question is this: Are there sufficient numbers of brave, dedicated and balanced reasonable South Africans who are prepared to unselfishly apply their minds, their hearts and their means in a concerted and magnificent effort to secure not only their survival, but also a worthwhile future for South Africa."

Mr Botha said people who sought the Republic's downfall recognised each other instinctively. "Therefore, we must ourselves display these qualities and create opportunities for all people of similar persuasion and with similar capacities to come together to do what needs to be done.

"The South Africa of 1986 and the South Africa of years to come cannot afford the luxury of petty ... or artificial differences and divisive influences. It requires the meeting of patriotic minds and hearts. It requires compassion, understanding, and dedication to a mutual cause.

"We need to know what it means and what it required when we say: South Africa first.

"It means recognition of the fact that this is a fatherland of many diverse people with a common destiny. It means respect for the inherent worth of human beings. It requires determination not to be deterred by a misguided and often mindlessly vengeful world. It presupposes a commitment to democratic values and institutions and therefore a willingness to negotiate such institutions."

"It demands that we ensure the conditions in which it remains possible to uphold Christian values and civilised norms, and to recognise and protect freedom of faith and worship.

"Why do some clerics close their eyes to this truth while they openly flirt with fanatics and Marxists in countries where these freedoms have been killed and churches destroyed by their so-called commrades-in-arms."

He said the South African Government and millions of South Africans would not take this lying down.

Nations Have Interests, Not Friends

MB291817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] East London Sept 29 SAPA — South Africa was from now on going to apply the lesson that states and nations had interests and not friends in foreign relations, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

He spoke at a public meeting officially opening the Cape National Party congress and said his involvement in local and international politics over the past 50 years had taught him a number of important lessons.

"A first lesson is that states and nations have interests, not friends.

"In our diplomatic and foreign relations we must from now on apply that lesson," he said.

"Another important lesson I have learned is that those who are truly committed to freedom and democracy, are increasingly being confronted by power and a coordinated international campaign to destroy freedom and democracy.

"Those in our own country who continue to attack the government and the forces of stability are destroying the very existence of freedom and democracy in South Africa, and once they have succeeded they won't have any democracy left to defend," the state president said.

Heunis Elected Cape NP Leader After Botha Declines

MB300914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 30, SAPA — After 20 years as leader of the Cape National Party [NP], the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today declined re-nomination to the post.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, was elected the new Cape leader at the party's congress this morning.

Dr Lapa Munnik, the minister of communications and public works, was elected a new vice-chairman of the party in Mr Heunis place, while Mrs Marietta Badenhorst, wife of Mr Heu-

nis deputy minister, Mr Piet Badenhorst, was re-elected the other vice-chairman of the party.

Mr Heunis, who could barely constrain his emotions, paid tribute to Mr Botha's long leadership of the Cape party and said God had blessed the NP with Mr Botha's leadership. Mr Heunis proposed that Mr Botha be elected honorary life leader of the Cape National Party. His proposal was approved with acclamation.

Bomb Explodes at Durban Power Station; No Injuries

MB300627 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0624 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 30, SAPA — A bomb exploded today at an electricity sub-station in Mobeni, Durban, shattering windows and a door. No one was injured. The blast, believed to have been caused by a limpet mine, occurred at about 2am.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information said the wire fence around the sub-station had been cut and the explosive device had been placed against the door of a control room. The door and windows of the control room were damaged.

Maputo Blames Right Wing for Recent Bombings

MB291223 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The extreme right wing in South Africa is reported to be responsible for the latest bomb attacks in Johannesburg on Friday and yesterday against a hotel and a multiracial nightclub. The hotel is normally frequented by students from the University of Wits [Witwatersrand] most of whom have expressed anti-apartheid stands. These attacks were followed by a threat of similar action against a hotel, also in Johannesburg, which was going to host a meeting of South Africa's End Conscription Campaign, an organization opposed to compulsory conscription into the army.

Ciskei Threatens Retaliation Against Transkei

MB291314 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bisho Sept 29 SAPA — Ciskei's president, Lennox Sebe, called on South Africa today to act immediately to neutralise the dangerous situation that had arisen between his country and Transkei. President Sebe demanded this in terms of agreements between Ciskei and South Africa.

He said that if South Africa failed to act now, Ciskei would be forced to retaliate against Transkei because of events in the past few days that amounted to international terrorism. These included the freeing of his brother, Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's security forces, who was serving a 12-year sentence in Middeldrift Prison, and the abduction of President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and Colonel Z. Ngwanya, from outside a Bisho hotel.

President Sebe said his government had now received demands from the abductors. He said his brother, Namba Sebe, a former minister of transport who was now a fugitive in Transkei, had demanded the resignation of his government. He had also demanded that Khambashe and Toni Sebe, the sons of Charles and Namba, be released from prison.

President Sebe said investigations into events at Middeldrift Prison had indicated the involvement of Transkei. He said Transkei had made its intentions clear by harbouring refugees from Ciskeian justice.

"Transkei has tried to undermine the security of the Ciskeian state", he said. "If the South African Government does not use all its diplomatic power now, we will have no option but to retaliate", he said. "The matter now rests squarely with the South African Government. We cannot allow our enemies to spit at us."

Official To Mediate Transkei, Ciskei Dispute

MB291533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 29 SAPA — South Africa's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, is to visit Transkei, and possibly Ciskei, later this week in an attempt to ease tension building up between the two independent homelands.

The peacekeeping mission was announced in Pretoria today, shortly after Ciskei's president, Lennox Sebe, called on South Africa to act immediately, in terms of an agreement between the two governments, to neutralise the "dangerous situation" between his country and Transkei. He said that if South Africa failed to act now, Ciskei would be forced to retaliate against Transkei because of events in the past few days that amounted to international terrorism. These included the freeing of his brother, Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's security forces, who was serving a 12-year prison term, and the abduction of President Sebe's son, Major General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Z. Ngwanya, from outside a Bisho hotel.

In a brief statement, Mr Miller said he would be visiting the Transkei and maybe Ciskei later this week "in an attempt to assist the two countries to resolve the differences that have arisen out of the abduction of certain Ciskeians to the Transkei.

"South Africa will be acting strictly in accordance with registered international practices in this attempt to mediate," he added.

Court Overturns Emergency Rules Invalidation

MB300755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0753 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 30, SAPA — The appeal court in Bloemfontein has decided against the decision of the Durban and Coast local supreme court that certain of the emergency regulations were invalid. It has upheld the appeal of the state

president and the ministers of law and order and of justice against the decision to release Solomon Lechesa Tsenoli.

The court has dismissed the appeal of Joan Lynette Kerchoff and her husband, Peter Campbell Kerchoff, against the decision of the full bench of the Natal supreme court in Pietermaritzburg, which refused an application for Mr Kerchoff's release after that court disagreed with the Durban decision.

Information Bureau Releases 30 Sep Unrest Report

MB300921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 30, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's "unrest report" for the period from 6am on Sept 29 to 6am on Sept 30:

"An explosion at the Mobeni power station south of Lamontville early this morning caused slight damage. No injuries were reported. The limpet mine used was of Soviet origin. The explosion occurred at about 2am. The explosive device was placed at the door of a control room, and only the door and windows were damaged. The police investigations are continuing.

"In another incident at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, damage amounting to R10,000 was caused when unknown persons threw a petrol bomb at the David Vuka School. The incident occurred at about 10pm.

"Incidents were reported in only six of the 19 police divisions. Seven incidents were reported in the eastern province, while the east Rand reported only one incident."

Commentary Examines U.S. Sanctions 'Battle'

MB300554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] This week's veto battle between President Reagan and the American Congress goes a lot further than the straightforward question of imposing sanctions against South Africa. Even if the President's veto is sustained he himself will extend his executive order anyway to include more wide-ranging measures. What is at stake is the much more fundamental question of the direction American policy on South Africa will take in future.

Essentially, Mr Reagan's struggle is to maintain a clear distinction between two altogether opposed policies of involvement with South Africa. The first, the policy he has consistently espoused, is to encourage the development of what his administration calls "a free and open society" by assisting in the creation of the conditions for it. The other course is the simple one of confrontation and punitive action — "economic war against the people of South Africa," as he put it, without regard for the consequences. Whether the President's veto is sustained or overridden this week will determine, perhaps irrevocably, where the emphasis will lie in any future American involvement in this region.

The Congress bill is one-sided but not entirely negative. Foreign Minister Pik Botha has referred to aspects of the bill that are commendable. It is those aspects which Congress has made distinctly secondary in its concerns, however, that President Reagan wishes to keep in the forefront of the American approach. He has referred specifically to what he terms affirmative measures to eliminate apartheid, and to provide assistance to disadvantaged communities and aid for black participation in business. In the context of his commitment to a "free and open" society he also supports the demand that the ANC should abandon violence, reexamine its communist ties, and commit itself to democratic values.

Against this course of supportive action for democratic reform stands the confrontationist course that is the main thrust of the Congress bill. It is ironic that the sanctions proposed in the legislation are aimed largely at those South African industries that are most labor intensive. If effective, they will do most harm to the people they are ostensibly designed to help. The standard justification, that this is what the blacks themselves want, has been thoroughly discredited. In the latest country-wide poll the Human Sciences Research Council has found once again that the overwhelming majority of blacks (68 percent) are firmly opposed to a trade boycott.

But sanctions campaigners have become increasingly insensitive to questions of morality as the issue has grown in domestic politics. Even Senator Richard Lugar, the moderate Republican who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, now insists that only the Congress bill is acceptable because anything else, regardless of its content, would be seen by Africa and the world as a stand for apartheid. Thus the primary concern now is political image, not the interests of disadvantaged South Africans — not even whether the sanctions will achieve anything.

In the present contest between the opposing views the confrontationist is certainly making the running. Whether it succeeds in tilting the balance in American policy more permanently will be decided by the outcome of the veto struggle.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on 'Ungovernability'

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 28 September comments on the bombing of Soweto Housing Director Del Kevan's home and on the " 'ungovernability' " which the revolutionaries are trying to create. The editorial warns those "who play so lightly with ideas of 'ungovernability' " that they should beware "the double-edged sword they wield." For, "while the State may be losing the ability to govern, the revolutionaries and radicals are not gaining the power to usurp. And into this equilibrium of impotence is slowly creeping a quite frightening class of people. On the one hand, the vernacularly apt 'comtsotsis' [black thugs] owing political allegiance to nobody; uneducated, traumatised, ferocious and criminal." On the other hand there are "growing bodies of para, quasi and proxy agents of the State: special constables, auxiliaries, private armies and

vigilante groups" who "operate in a grey and often bloody no man's land."

Sanctions Not Solution to Apartheid

On page 19 Andrew Savage, chief spokesman on trade and industries for the Progressive Federal Party, says that sanctions are not necessary to get rid of apartheid. According to Savage, a strategy to do away with apartheid should meet three criteria: "it should be achieved as speedily as possible"; "it should not make subsequent reconciliation impossible"; and "it must not result in a political economy so deficient that the risk of self-destruction will be heightened." Savage believes that the burden of sanctions will fall on black shoulders and that government's attitude will be " 'you called for sanctions, now you carry them.' " "No statistics will reveal the numbers of unemployed, or the infant mortality rate in rural dumping grounds. The state of emergency will become the norm. Housing, education and employment for the co-optees; grinding poverty and oppression for the rest. Sanctions make an outlaw of the problem child. Isolation will make government more ruthless, more authoritarian and entrench the Masada complex," says Savage.

Political Problems Not Solved by Violence

Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 28 September that: "Somewhere near a nuclear powerstation about 1,000 greenhorns are being drilled in police work — and after three weeks they will be let loose among us, complete with guns and sjamboks." However, "almost everybody knows that the political problems facing this country will never be solved with bullets and other forms of violence." Qwelane says that apartheid is "inherently violent as it is evil and unjustifiable. It is propped up by other forms of violence, such as detention without trial, deaths in detention, deaths in townships streets and killings 'in good faith.' "

THE SUNDAY STAR on Sanctions Veto

A page 16 editorial comments on President Reagan's veto of the congressional legislation involving tougher sanctions against South Africa and says that it agrees with the President that sanctions will not destroy apartheid. "Economic pressure will harm black people, cost more jobs, promote turmoil and make Mr Botha's Government more intransigent, not less," says the paper. It points out that if Reagan's "brand of constructive engagement continues to show minimal or no results he will be left with two choices: join the 'tougher sanctions' lobby or go out on a limb and simply do nothing about South Africa." The paper says Reagan must be hoping that the Cape congress will "send a stronger signal of real intent." "For him, that would be helpful and opportune."

PFP Plan if Comes to Power

Page 16 features the 10 immediate steps as spelled out by Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) if it were to come to power. Political correspondent David Breier writes that Eglin's first immediate step would be to go to Pollamoor Prison and welcome ANC leader Nelson Mandela back to freedom. The following steps would be to: spell out the government's "full commitment to establish a non-racial democracy and free society"; suspend race classification law and the operations of the Group Areas Act; abolish the concept of " 'own affairs' "; establish a single department of education; begin discussions with black leaders; appoint blacks to Cabinet and to senior posts in the administration; brief top military and police officers on the government's commitment to "a new nonracial democracy and an apartheid-free society"; remove the restrictions of apartheid from the public service and the economy; and look at unemployment and " 'job creation.' " Eglin stresses that these are only interim measures until a new constitution can be worked out in negotiation with black leaders.

Silence From NP Supporters

"The Government seems to have lost touch with its rank and file," says John MacLennan on page 16 of *The Sunday Star*. "The most its supporters can offer nowadays are timid resolutions asking for assurances that all will be well." MacLennan says that at a time when the country has "huge problems" the National Party (NP) "encounters only a deep silence from its supporters." MacLennan believes the reasons may be that: "they are too scared to make suggestions or demand answers from an arrogant executive; they don't want to hear the answers; or the party machine is now being run with such slick and cynical efficiency that no ripples are being allowed to disturb the impression of rock-solid unity."

Ramaphosa: 'Workers' Hero'

On page 38 of the "Review" section Sheryl Raine writes in the "Personality of the Week" column on Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and says that he is a "workers' hero and media celebrity." Raine writes that the Chamber of Mines has queried Ramaphosa's logic in calling for economic pressures but at the same time "threatening industrial action if the consequences of sanctions are retrenchment." However, Ramaphosa's "need for sanctions arise out of the fact of apartheid. In order to exert the necessary pressure not only to abolish apartheid, but also establish a new economic and political regime more favourable to the majority, peaceful economic pressures are a necessary tool." Raine writes that Ramaphosa counters the allegations by the Chamber of Mines that the NUM is more interested in mobilizing for political confrontation with government than industrial relations on the mines by "pointing out that the union has a responsibility to defend the interests of its members on all levels." Raine also says that Ramaphosa's view of a socialist South Africa is a "far cry from the 'free enterprise' control presently exercised by the mining giants. When he speaks of nationalising the mines as an important first step in a new socio-politico-economic order, he embodies the worst fears of white South Africans and their political leaders" and "where there is fear there is no logic."

Reality of Reform: Blacks Cannot Vote

Peter Sullivan writes on page 39 in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column that "it is a time of election fever for political parties in South Africa — those parties who are allowed to take part in elections, that is. Some are allowed to take part but choose not to do so, others are banned from any political activity at all, a few simply have members of the wrong race." Sullivan believes that the "reality of reform in South Africa is that blacks still cannot take part in elections. And that is the measure by which the death of apartheid will be determined." He says that blacks who work and live in South Africa still have no say in the running of the country or the spending of the national budget. "Until they

do, the policy of apartheid still remains the central guiding force of Cabinet decisions."

Economic Conference to Restore Confidence

On the same page Harry Schwarz says in his "Talking Cents" column that he hopes the president will also invite trade union representatives to the proposed economic conference on 7 November since the private sector consists of capital, entrepreneur, and worker. Schwarz says that "confidence in the future is a major factor for business as well as the consumer" and "if the conference can do anything at all to restore this, it will have achieved a major objective." "Government should be frank and put its plans on the table and businessmen should without hesitation say what they believe is right and what is wrong." They should not be destructive, but be constructive and offer alternatives and solutions.

ZAMBIA

Portuguese Planes Authorized to Overfly Zambia

LD262043 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] TAP planes will once more overfly Zambia. It seems that the problem on Wednesday when the TAP Boeing 707 was forced to land in Lusaka on the orders of the Zambian authorities has been resolved.

Today TAP received authorization from the Zambian air authorities to overfly that country again after having already anticipated alterations to its routes and having submitted measures regarding Zambia to the Portuguese Government since (?future) negotiations on flight paths with Zambia would now have to go through the Foreign Ministry [words indistinct]

As for the Zambian authorities, the Zambian ambassador in Lisbon is said to have informed the Foreign Ministry that the matter was considered to be purely technical.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets USSR's Shevardnadze in New York

MB300659 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, is scheduled to address the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York today in his capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM]. Quoting official sources, a Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corportation reporter accompanying the prime minsiter's delegation says Comrade Mugabe's address will highlight the resolutions of the recently convened NAM summit in Harare. The prime minsiter's address will be preceded by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo who will address the assembly in his capacity as the chairman of the OAU.

Yesterday the prime minister held discussions with the United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and leaders of Congo, Malaysia, Kampuchea, and Guatemala. Comrade Mugabe also conferred with the Soviet foreign minister, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, who leaves for an official visit to Canada today.

The prime minister flies to Boston later today where he will receive an honorary law doctorate from Massachusetts University. He returns to New York tomorrow where a news conference is planned with the United Nations Press Corps.

Mugabe Meets Jesse Jackson; Reagan Veto Discussed

MB290658 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who is in New York to attend the United Nations, yesterday held talks with American civil rights activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson. Emerging from an almost 2-hour meeting which discussed, among other things, the situation in South Africa, Comrade Mugabe and Rev Jackson both described their talks as frank and useful. The two also discussed the recent veto of the sanctions bill on South Africa by President Reagan and concluded that by vetoing the bill, President Reagan had demonstrated great affinity with the racist South African regime.

Comrade Mugabe, who is scheduled to address the 41st United Nations General Assembly session tomorrow in his capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, will also meet the United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Perez De Cuellar, later today. The prime minister will also receive an honorary law doctorate from Massachusetts University later in the week. Comrade Mugabe is being accompanied by his wife, Comrade Sally, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and several senior government officials.